THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For NOVEMBER, 1804.

Il faut chercher ſeulement à penſer et à parler juſte; ſans vouloir amener les autres à notre goût et à nos ſentimens; c'eſt une trop grande enterpriſe. LA BRUYERE.

We ſhould be content to think and expreſs ourſelves correctly, without pretending to bring others to our taſte or ſentiments; that is too great an undertaking.

ART. I. *Vetus Teſtamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus Edidit Robertus Holmes, D. D. Decanus Wintonienſis. E Typographeo Clarendoniano. Tomus I. Numeri, Deuteronomium, cum Præfatione.* In Folio. Apud Payne and Mackinlay, Londini. 1804.

WITH peculiar ſatisfaction we announce the completion of the firſt volume of a work, in which every friend to ſacred literature feels, or ought to feel, a lively intereſt. Three times already have we called the public attention to this work, and to the preſent volume, during its progreſs; namely, in our eighth volume, p. 254; our fourteenth volume, p. 217; and in our eighteenth, p. 449. We have alſo earneſtly expatiated upon the neceſſity of giving to ſo important a work, all that ſupport which may be required to carry it on to its concluſion. The third and fourth Annual Accounts of the publication are before us while we write this; and we ſee in them, with ſatisfaction, that there is in each an increaſe in the amount of the

ſubſcriptions. Still, however, there remain in hand little more than 500l. for completing a work, of which a fourth part only is finiſhed, and which is carried on at an annual expence, in printing and paper, of between two and three hundred. It is evident, therefore, that the further patronage and ſupport of thoſe who are able to contribute is ſtill required: to which fact, we cannot give any teſtimony ſo proper or ſo honourable as that which is contained in the following Letter, from the Delegates of the Clarendon Preſs.

"DELEGATES' ROOM, May 9, 1804.

"The Rev. Dr. Holmes having this day exhibited to the Delegates of the Preſs ſuch parts of the impreſſion of the Septuagint Collations as are ſtated in this Annual Account to have been printed; it is their opinion, that he has made all reaſonable progreſs in the publication of the work; and the Board being entirely ſatisfied of the additional and unexpected expence which muſt attend the completion of the ſame, from the circumſtances ſtated by Dr. Holmes in a former Account, cannot but unite with him in requeſting the further patronage of the public to a work of ſo much importance, the ſupport given to it, although increaſed in the courſe of the laſt year, ſtill remaining inadequate to defray the neceſſary charges of completing the publication."

If we have made the compariſon correctly, which we believe to be the caſe, the additional names in the laſt Annual Account do not exceed thirteen, and the whole number of ſubſcribers is only 159. If from theſe we deduct public bodies, as Univerſities, Colleges, and Chapters, the individuals giving their aid to the work will not be quite 120. The unhappy circumſtances of Europe, for many years paſt, have doubtleſs prevented the acceſſion of many foreign names; but ſurely we ought to be able, opulent as we certainly are, to ſupport a work of this nature among ourſelves; and this contracted liſt of ſubſcribers, where the object is of ſuch moment, cannot be regarded otherwiſe than as a national diſgrace. We have made ſome efforts, and we ſhall not fail to continue our endeavours, to rouſe our countrymen from this ignominious lethargy, and to procure for the collated Septuagint ſuch a patronage as it deſerves. On the multitudes of perſons qualified, both by opulence and learning, to ſtand forward on ſuch an occaſion, we loudly call, to put an end to this reproach, and double, at leaſt, the next annual liſt of patrons to the work.

The volume now completed contains the entire Pentateuch, by the conſent of all critics the earlieſt and moſt valuable part of the whole Septuagint verſion. Of the Books of *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, and *Leviticus*, as publiſhed in this edition, we have already laid before

before the public ſome account; *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy* are now printed and illuſtrated in a ſimilar manner, and evince the ſame perſevering diligence in the editor. Though his firſt plan, of which we formerly gave a ſpecimen, was of neceſſity contracted, the collations ſtill occupy two thirds, at leaſt, of the folio page, and are cloſely, yet diſtinctly, printed in two columns. At the end of Deuteronomy are alſo ſubjoined three ſheets of additions and corrections, conſiſting chiefly of various readings, from a few MSS. which could not be obtained in time, to be printed in their proper places. The MSS. from which they are taken are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 44, 46, 52, 53, 54, 118.

Of the collations we have already given ſpecimens, to multiply which would be of little uſe, unleſs we had any particular obſervations to make on thoſe belonging to the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy. The induſtry of the collator evidently has not been relaxed, and of increaſe it could hardly be ſuſceptible. We proceed, therefore, to that which is important; the general Preface to the firſt volume.

The Preface conſiſts of four Chapters, compriſing altogether a large body of valuable information. Chap. I. treats of the Septuagint verſion as it ſtood in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, called the Κοινὴ, or Common; being at that time in common uſe, wherever the Greek language was employed. The editor treats alſo of the various corrections of this text, and particularly of the two made by Origen, in the Tetrapla and Hexapla, of the editions by Lucian and Heſychius; and of the ſources of the preſent text, as far as the Pentateuch is concerned. What had been ſaid by Hody and others, on the general hiſtory of the verſion, is judiciouſly omitted, as not neceſſary at this day to the information of the ſtudent. Chapter II. contains a complete deſcription of the MSS. in Uncial letters which have been collated in this volume. Chap. III. deſcribes thoſe in ſmall character which have been ſo collated; and Chap. IV. gives an account of the editions of the Septuagint, of the Fathers, and of the ſeveral ancient verſions, from which various readings in the Pentateuch have been extracted. Some parts of theſe important chapters we ſhall now more particularly notice.

The Septuagint verſion, it is obſerved, retained its authority, even with the rulers of the Jewiſh Synagogue, to the beginning of the firſt century after Chriſt; but then the Jews, that they might deprive the Chriſtians of the benefit of that authority, began to deny that it agreed with the Hebrew text. It is indeed probable, Dr. H. allows, that many faults had by that time crept in, particularly by means of marginal notes, which

had been added for the explanation of difficult words, or for other purpoſes, and had afterwards crept into the text. That any intentional deviation from the Hebrew text had been made, appears to him neither to be ſupported by hiſtory, nor in itſelf probable. The Jewiſh objections, however, ſtimulated the Chriſtians to make the text of the Septuagint truly conformable to the Hebrew; in which they certainly would have done well, if they had firſt aſcertained whether the Hebrew Codes, from which the verſion had originally been made, were not, in fact, more correct than thoſe which the Jews had then in uſe; nor could even the actual ſtate of the Septuagint itſelf be aſcertained, without a careful collation of the MSS. of it which then were extant. This collation, it is the opinion of the Dean of Wincheſter, was undertaken by Origen, and performed by him, in the firſt column of his Tetrapla, in which ſtood the Κοινὴ, as thus collated, and placed in compariſon with the verſions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, which occupied the three remaining columns. In the Hexapla, Origen undertook to complete what he had left imperfect in the former work; and particularly, as the Dean thinks, he took for the text of the Septuagint, not the Κοινὴ as then in uſe, but as corrected in his own Tetrapla, and perhaps improved by further collations. "Et forſan lectionibus τῶν ὁ, poſtea ab ipſo repertis, magis aliquanto locupletatum". This opinion, which is important, is particularly confirmed by the ſubſcriptions to the books of Iſaias and Ezekiel in the *Codex Marchalianus*.

In the ſixth and ſeventh ſections of this Chapter, the ſtudent will find much valuable information reſpecting the Hexapla of Origen, and particularly, on the probable effect of his *Obelus* and *Aſteriſk* on the text of the Septuagint. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth ſections, the editor treats of the ſubſequent ancient editions of the Septuagint already mentioned. We haſten to that which is now more particularly intereſting, the ſources of the preſent copies, which are diſcuſſed in the eleventh ſection. In the firſt place, Dr. H. thinks that copies of the Κοινὴ ſimplex, that is, the Septuagint prior to the emendations of Origen, are ſtill extant. His opinion on this ſubject ought to be given in his own words.

"Primus fons eſt ἡ Κοινὴ ſimplex, quam voco, ſive nondum ab Origene emendata: et erit jam, niſi fallar, in manifeſto, compluria hujus exemplaria ſupereſſe. Neque enim id omne quod ἡ Κοινὴ intus accepit diverſicoloris fili, prohibebit, ne poſſit ea jam agnoſci. Inter crebras vocum atque etiam periodorum integrarum permutationes, ſervat tamen in pleriſque primævam ſuam formam. Diverſa eſt hic illic, ſed non in univerſo. Eam in exemplari Aldino fuiſſe ſervatam cenſebat Maſius, et rectè quidem; neque verò tantum intereſſe arbitratus

tratus eſt inter Aldinum ac Vaticanum, ut non de Vaticano quoque idem cenſeret. Transferenda eſt igitur ad Codices τῶν ὁ univerſos eadem judicandi ratio. Ex iis multi continent in libris Pentateuchi, de quibus nunc agitur ſolis, textum vel Aldinum vel Vaticanum, vel ad alterutrum quam proximè accedunt; ſunt ii ergo ex exemplaribus, paululum ſanè diverſis, referendi tamen ad familiam τῆς Κοινῆς nondum ab Origene emendatæ. Quales inde videbuntur Codices mei, 29, 31, 59, 64, 83, et alii horum ſimillimi.

"E notis τῆς Κοινῆς una eſt, quod ſolenniter ſervet iſta, quæ cum obelis diſtinxit Origenes, et quæ ideo è quibus Codicibus eliminata fuerant. Altera eſt, quod præ ſe ferat pauca tantum, ſed pauca tamen, ex iis quibus aſteriſcos Origenes præmiſit: erant enim nonnulla, quæ à Codicibus τῶν ὁ Origenianis defecerant, ſed quæ fuerant nihilominus τοῖς ὁ atque Theodotioni communia. Porro, ἡ Κοινὴ in vocabulis hic illic, et in ſermonis conformatione, ſenſum aliquem aut vetuſtatis paulo remotioris aut præfractioris Helleniſmi inſinuabit."

What the editor ſubjoins is no leſs remarkable for modeſty than for good ſenſe.

"Erit ergo eruditi Lectoris ut in ſuis locis perciperet hanc indolem ejus peculiarem; nam ad eam emolliendam nonnulli in quibuſdam Codicibus operam malè dederunt. Quæſtionem in his rebus intricatiſſimis moveo tantum: omnia ritè perveſtiganda et conſtituenda aliis relinquo; nimium eſt ab uno homine aliud quicquam in hoc opere expectare, quam ut partes editoris fideliter et quam poſſit accuratè præſtet."

The opinion, however, of a learned man, ſo deeply verſed in the knowledge of the Septuagint tranſlation, will not fail to have due weight: and, according to that, the text of the preſent edition, which is that of the Vatican MS. muſt be conſidered as approaching nearly to the original verſion, prior to the editions of Origen. The ſecond ſource of the MSS. now extant, is the Tetraplar Copy of Origen, and to this the editor is inclined to refer his MSS. I. that is the Cotton*, III. the Alexandrine, with thoſe in ſmall letters marked 15, 44, 75, 106, and ſome others. The third ſource is the Hexaplar text of Origen, and this Dr. H. thinks is preſerved, with reſpect to many parts of the Pentateuch, in his MSS. IV. and V. that is, in the Codex Sarravianus and Codex Colbertinus. The other ſources, namely, the editions of Lucian and Heſychius, are not equally valuable†, and are difficult to be aſcertained; but

* The reaſons are more fully given in the deſcription of this MS. in chap. 2.

† A great ſuſpicion againſt their worth is juſtly raiſed by an eccleſiaſtical decree, which declares both their editions of the Goſpels to be apocryphal. It is not likely that they ſhould have been more modeſt in their alterations of the Septuagint.

the

the Dean of W. is inclined to refer to them the MSS. 58, 72, with 19, 108, 118, and ſome others, in which is frequently found a text not agreeing with any copies known before. The concluſion of this Chapter is too important to be omitted. It relates to the general uſe of the work.

" De ipſo operis mei inſtituto paucula omnino dicenda ſunt. Equidem tum auctoritati qua valebat Verſio Septuagintaviralis in Eccleſia Chriſti primæva, tum utilitati, quæ ad Criticen Sacram ex Collatione textûs Græci cum Hebraico, redundatura erat, magnoperè deberi arbitrabar, ut id ipſum, quod feliciter factum eſt in ſcriptoribus penè omnibus, perficeretur in τοῖς ὁ quoque; nempe ut textus eorum verus perveſtigaretur in monimentis ipſorum univerſis. Quo facto ſperabam deincepo futurum, ut iſta quæſtio, quomodo ad Hebraica ſe haberat Verſio Septuagintaviralis, magis auſpicatò ſubſequeretur. Inſtitui igitur edere τῆς Κοινῆς exemplar, omni, quo poſſem rerum ad definiendum τῶν ὁ textum apparatu inſtructum. Et, quum viderem propriam diverſorum exemplarium indolem à Variantibus paſſim commonſtrari, in iis enotandis volui abunde potius, quam parum, facere. Haud vero me committam, ut partes agam vel judicis vel correctoris. Varias lectiones in eruditorum manus tradu; ſed in ſententia ſuper iis ferenda, textuque τῶν ὁ conſtituendo pro ſe, quiſque fruatur jure ſuo."

The three remaining Chapters of the Preface, though their contents are not of a nature to be abridged, are ſuch as afford juſt matter of congratulation to biblical ſtudents on their publication. An exact deſcription of 136 MS. many of them little and very partially known 'till now, and of all the ancient verſions and editions, is a treaſure which cannot but be highly eſtimated. The deſcription of the Cotton MS. nearly the whole of which periſhed in the unfortunate fire of 1723, leads us to ſigh over the fate of what was probably the moſt ancient biblical MS. in the world: and to feel a ſtrong wiſh that every ſuch manuſcript was preſerved by a *fac-ſimile* edition, ſuch as was executed by Dr. Woide, for the Alexandrine Copy of the New Teſtament. The cloſe of this deſcription, which contains the editor's reaſons for conſidering the Cotton MS. as a Tetraplar Copy, we ſhall here ſubjoin.

" Eſſe videtur Codex omnium, qui ſuperſunt, antiquiſſimus, ſcilicet quinti, ſi non quarti exeuntis ſæculi. Quoad indolem Codicis ſequentia notubo. In textu conſentire videtur præſertim cum Alexandrino. Ab Editione Aldina ſæpe diſcrepat, licet nonnunquam conſentiat cum eadem ſola. Cum Editione Complutenſi non ſolenniter conſonat. Haud ratò diſcedit ab Editione Romana; et in locis non paucis ab *ullo* textu aut Codicum aut Editionum. Porro, iſtas voces atque pericopas, quas Origenes ſub aſteriſcis in textum τῶν ὁ induxerat, plerumque non habet Codex, et adeo videtur non eſſe Hexaplaris. Contra habet pleraſque voces et clauſulas ſeptuagintavirales, quæ cum obelis Origenianis notabantur; atque adeo non videtur continere textum aut Luciani aut Heſychii. Eſt adjiciendum, quod in locis ſaltem

ſaltem viginti, in quibus hic Codex diſcedit ab *ullo* textu aut Codicum aut Editionum, in iis exprimat textum Hebraicum accuratius, quam alia exemplaria expreſſerunt. Videtur igitur Codex hic eſſe probabilis, non modò propter remotiſſimam ejus Vetuſtatem, ſed et ob id ipſum, quod ſit è Codicibus in ſuo genere, ut puto Tetraplari, præclariſſimis."

We ſhall only add to the account, which we have now given of this volume, that we ſhall be very anxious for the continuation of a work ſo important, and ſo valuable.

ART. II. *Amadis of Gaul, by Vaſco Lobeira; from the Spaniſh Verſion of Garciordonez de Montalvo. By Robert Southey. In Four Volumes.* 12mo. 1l. 1s. Longman and Co. 1803.

CONCERNING the objects and the origin of chivalry, various opinions have been formed, which appear more or leſs plauſible, according to the ingenuity of thoſe by whom they have been ſupported. By one author it is contended, that the inſtitution, with all its orders of Knights, and Squires, and damſels, and dwarfs, was brought into Europe from the Eaſt; by another, that it aroſe in Germany; by a third, that it had its origin in France; by ſome few, that it never flouriſhed but in Spain; and by others, that it has exiſted in all ages, and in every country, at ſome period of its progreſs in civilization. This laſt opinion, when properly modified, appears perhaps neareſt to the truth.

The objects of chivalry, or of that aſſociation of military knights, which has been at one time treated with unjuſt contempt, and at another held in undue admiration, was to redreſs wrongs, and to protect the weak, more eſpecially the fair ſex, from lawleſs violence. As there is no country in which, at ſome period of its progreſs, the weak and the fair have not been expoſed to violence, againſt which the ſlow proceedings of law could not defend them; ſo it is probable, that in moſt countries have ariſen, at that period when the heroic ſpirit glows with the greateſt ardour, men of generous minds, determined to enforce by arms that juſtice which the weakneſs of government could not maintain.

An elegant and learned writer, treating of chivalry, obſerves, that

" the feudal ſtate was a ſtate of almoſt perpetual war, rapine, and anarchy, during which the weak and unarmed were expoſed to inſults

or

or injuries. The power of the ſovereign was too limited to prevent thoſe wrongs, and the adminiſtration of juſtice too feeble to redreſs them. The moſt effectual protection againſt violence and oppreſſion was often found to be that which the valour and generoſity of private perſons afforded. The ſame ſpirit of enterpriſe which had prompted ſo many gentlemen to take arms in defence of the oppreſſed pilgrims in Paleſtine, incited others to declare themſelves the patrons and avengers of injured innocence at home. When the final reduction of the Holy Land under the dominion of infidels put an end to theſe foreign expeditions, the latter was the only employment left for the courage of adventurers. To check the inſolence of overgrown oppreſſors; to reſcue the helpleſs from captivity; to protect or to avenge women, orphans, and eccleſiaſtics, who could not bear arms in their own defence; to redreſs wrongs and remove grievances; were deemed acts of the higheſt proweſs and merit. Valour, humanity, courteſy, juſtice, honour, were the characteriſtic qualities of chivalry. To theſe were added religion, which mingled with every paſſion and inſtitution during the middle ages; and, by infuſing a proportion of enthuſiaſtic zeal, gave them ſuch force as carried them to romantic exceſs. Men were trained to knighthood by a long previous diſcipline; they were admitted into the order by ſolemnities no leſs devout than pompous; every perſon of noble birth courted that honour; it was deemed a diſtinction ſuperior to royalty; and monarchs were proud to receive it from the hands of private gentlemen."*

This account of the object of chivalry, and of the eſtimation in which it was held when brought to perfection in the middle ages, appears to be correct; but the celebrated hiſtorian muſt have been under a degree of inadvertency, to which he was not often liable, when he referred, as he here ſeems to do, the origin of chivalry *excluſively* to thoſe ages. No man knew better than he the many circumſtances of ſtriking reſemblance, which have been often pointed out, between the manners of the heroic, and of what are called the Gothic ages; or that the exploits of the earlieſt heroes of Greece were, in almoſt every reſpect, ſimilar to thoſe of the champions of chivalry. The Grecian Bacchus, Hercules, and Theſeus are exact counterparts of Sir Launcelot and Amadis; and, if the knights encountered giants, and rid the world of monſters, for what elſe were the heroes deified? The giants and ſavages, of which we read in books of chivalry, are generally underſtood to have been oppreſſive feudal lords, with their numerous trains of retainers and dependants; and what can we conceive Homer's Læſtrigons and Cyclops to have been, but bands of lawleſs ſavages, with each a giant, or ferocious chief, at its head? The charms and enchantments, of which the reader will find ſome

* *Introduction to Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V.*

wonderful

wonderful details in the work before us, are not at all more extravagant than Homer's charms and enchantments of Circe and Calypso; and the encounter of Amadis with the *Endriago*, one of the leaſt pleaſing fictions in the whole romance, reſembles the combat of Hercules with the Hydra, as much in the courage diſplayed by the hero, as in the monſtrous abſurdity of the narrative. As the heroes of ancient Greece had their martial games, which were celebrated on great and ſolemn occaſions, ſo had the knights of chivalry their jouſts and tournaments, which were celebrated on ſimilar occaſions, and for ſimilar purpoſes: and, as we cannot ſuppoſe the latter warriors to have derived theſe cuſtoms from the former, we muſt conclude, that both were placed in circumſtances which naturally produced the ſame romantic taſte and manners; and that ſomething much reſembling chivalry aroſe, in the heroic ages, from the ſame cauſes which afterwards reduced it to a ſyſtem in the ages which are known by the appellation of Gothic. Theſe cauſes were doubtleſs the weakneſs of governments, the turbulence of ſubordinate chieftains, and the general ferocity and licentiouſneſs of manners.

It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that in one important circumſtance the chivalry of the heroic ages differed widely from that which prevailed in Europe about the æra of the cruſades. The heroes of Homer, and of higher antiquity, ſeem to have valued the fair ſex only as objects of mere ſenſual enjoyment; while, by the heroes of Chriſtian chivalry, the ladies were reverenced as a kind of terreſtrial divinities: they were invoked in the hour of danger; and, with the ſaints in the Romiſh Calendar, ſhared the worſhip which is due only to the Governor of the Univerſe. On one occaſion*, indeed, Achilles, ſpeaking of Briſeis, expreſſes himſelf as if that lady had really excited in his breaſt ſomething of the generous paſſion of love; but he talks of her, for the moſt part, as of the mere ſpoil of war; and of the injury which he received when ſhe was taken from him by Agamemnon, juſt as he would have done on being plundered by that chief of any other part of his property. Nay, ſo very low was the eſtimation in which the female ſex was held in the heroic ages, that Homer repreſents† the leaders of the Grecian hoſt as reckoning a *tripod* of thrice the value of a female captive, who was deemed worthy, however, of being the miſtreſs of Ajax or Ulyſſes: the tripod, of which it is not eaſy to conceive the uſe, was eſtimated of equal value with twelve oxen; the lady of the value of only four!

---

* Iliad, Lib. 9. † Iliad, Lib. 23.

Nor

Nor was this degradation of females peculiar to ſavages and barbarous heroes. In the writings of the moſt poliſhed periods of Greece and Rome, women are never repreſented as objects of eſteem and reſpect: they are indeed often painted by the poets as objects of *fondneſs*, but there are very few, if any, paſſages of claſſical antiquity in which they appear as the rational, and moral, and equal companions of men. The argument by which Metellus Numidicus, when diſcharging his duty as Cenſor, recommended marriage to the Roman people, appears to us nothing better than a groſs inſult to the ſex.

"Si ſine uxore poſſemus Quirites eſſe, omnes eâ moleſtiâ careremus. Sed quoniam ita natura tradidit, ut nec cum illis commodè, nec ſine illis ullo modo vivi poſſet, ſaluti perpetuæ potius quam brevi voluptati conſulendum."*

Even among the Hebrews, from the æra of Moſes to that of our Lord, woman was treated as a being inferior to man; nor does ſhe appear to have any where obtained her proper rank in ſociety till "the appearing of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, who, having aboliſhed death, and brought life and immortality to light through the goſpel", taught his followers, that the two ſexes, as they had the ſame origin, are deſtined for the ſame end.

If to this poſition there be any exception in the hiſtory of the world, it occurs among the ancient Germans, who are repreſented by Tacitus as treating their women with reſpect; but that reſpect appears not to have been paid to what poliſhed nations deem feminine virtues, but to the heroiſm of the women, which impelled them to accompany their huſbands to battle and to the chaſe. Hence the hiſtorian, ſpeaking of the preſents which at marriage the bridegroom made to his bride, ſays:

"Munera non ad delicias muliebres quæſita, nec quibus nova nupta comatur; ſed boves et frenatum equum, et ſcutum cum framea gladioque. In hæc munera uxor accipitur, atque invicem ipſa armorum aliquid viro affert; hoc maximum vinculum, hæc arcana ſacra, hos conjugales deos arbitrantur. Ne ſe mulier extra virtutum cogitationes, extraque bellorum caſus putet, ipſis incipientis matrimonii auſpiciis admonetur, venire ſe laborum periculorumque ſociam, idem in pace, idem in prælio paſſuram auſuramque; hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant."†

It is needleſs to ſay that the people, among whom ſuch marriage gifts as theſe were common, did not value their wo-

---

* *Aul. Gell. Noct. Att. L. 6.* † De mor. Germ. C. 19.

men

men for that gentleneſs of diſpoſition, and thoſe mild manners, which render them ſo amiable to men of cultivated minds at the preſent day. The German ladies were eſteemed for the very ſame virtues and diſpoſitions that were moſt eſtimable in the men; for active courage, and for paſſive fortitude; but, where theſe ſentiments prevailed, the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, when thoroughly imbibed, was much more likely to produce that delicate reſpect for the ſex which characterized the heroes of chivalry, than among nations, however poliſhed by letters, in which women were treated as play-things, or valued only as the means of ſenſual enjoyment. Hence we are ſtrongly inclined to admit the claims of ſome German writers, who contend that the chivalry of the middle ages had its origin among their anceſtors. The eſtimation in which women were held in Germany; the diviſion of the people into families, or ſmall tribes, which acknowledged a common ſovereign only during foreign wars; the conſequent feebleneſs of the petty governments; the military genius of the Germans, who conſidered war as the only employment worthy of men; and the corporation ſpirit which they carried into every thing; all conſpire to render this opinion extremely probable.

But wherever chivalry may have had its origin, it ſpread rapidly over all Europe, and was for ſome time productive of the moſt beneficial effects.

"War was carried on with leſs ferocity when humanity came to be deemed an ornament of knighthood no leſs than courage. More gentle and poliſhed manners were introduced, when courteſy was recommended as the moſt amiable of knightly virtues. Violence and oppreſſion decreaſed when it was reckoned meritorious to check and to puniſh them. A ſcrupulous adherence to truth, with the moſt religious attention to fulfil every engagement, became the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of a gentleman; becauſe chivalry was regarded as the ſchool of honour, and inculcated the moſt delicate ſenſibility with reſpect to thoſe points"*.

But the beſt human inſtitutions are liable to abuſe. The ſpirit of chivalry degenerated into the moſt extravagant fanaticiſm, corrupting the taſte, and ſubſtituting for a ſenſe of honour a diſpoſition to be offended where no offence was meant to be given. Hence, among military men, and thoſe who emphatically ſtyle themſelves *gentlemen*, that propenſity, even yet too prevalent, to waſh away the ſlighteſt affront, or pretended affront, in the blood of him from whom it is ſuppoſed to be received; and hence thoſe narratives of extravagant love and

* Robertſon.

impoſſible

impoſſible valour which diſgraced, ſome centuries ago, the taſte of Europe.

As many circumſtances conſpired to make chivalry take deep root in Spain, where the Chriſtians were ſo long oppreſſed by the Moors, the taſte for romances of knight-errantry ſeems to have been more prevalent in that country than in any other; and it required the unrivalled genius of Cervantes to baniſh it from his countrymen, even in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. Of thoſe romances, every reader of the Hiſtory of Don Quixote (and who is not a reader of Don Quixote?) knows that the romance of Amadis of Gaul is one of the moſt celebrated. Amadis was the knight whom the champion of La Mancha profeſſed to have always before his eyes, as the chief object of his imitation; and, as it is impoſſible to judge of the excellence of the ludicrous copy without being previouſly acquainted with the ſerious original, the Britiſh public is under great obligations to Mr. Southey, for having furniſhed us with a key to one of the fineſt ſatires that the world has ever ſeen.

The work before us, however, has intrinſic merits of its own, and would deſerve to be read with attention, though the adventures of Don Quixote had never been written. In the character and exploits of Amadis, we have the picture of a perfect knight, as ſuch a character was conceived in the fourteenth century; a character compoſed of courage invincible, combined with modeſty; of the ſtricteſt honour, of the moſt inviolable fidelity to the fair object of his affections, and of the moſt tender compaſſion for every one in diſtreſs. Of theſe virtues, the ſubordinate knights poſſeſs, ſome a greater, and ſome a ſmaller ſhare; while the giants, enchanters, raviſhers, and uſurpers, whom Amadis and his companions attack and conquer, exhibit in their behaviour a view of that ferocity and treachery, which the inſtitution of chivalry was calculated to check.

The introduction of enchantment into the narrative ſeems indeed to be a defect; but it is the defect of the age, and not of the author; and it is worthy of obſervation, that the ſupernatural aid which Amadis and his companions received in battle is never combined with the treachery which Homer ſcruples not to aſcribe to his gods and goddeſſes when aſſiſting his heroes. No ſpear is here withdrawn, or furniſhed by an inviſible hand, during the heat of battle, nor any unfair advantage taken of the enemy, however cruel or treacherous himſelf. Arcelaus, as the tranſlator obſerves, is more formidable by his ſtrength and cunning than by his *black art;* but, though he is a very

bad

bad character, in his encounters even with him Amadis obſerves the laws of the niceſt honour.

In a word, the reader will acquire, from the peruſal of this one romance, more adequate notions of the objects of chivalry, and of the virtues of its knights, than from any diſſertation on the ſubject, with which we are acquainted. The author has, indeed, indulged himſelf in fictions, bearing no reſemblance to real life, and too extravagant to have been received in the moſt credulous age, had they not been referred to diſtant regions and remote antiquity. He has therefore repreſented his heroes as flouriſhing " not many years after the paſſion of our Redeemer", and exhibited the moſt extravagant of their exploits as performed in countries foreign from his own, that diſtance of time and place might prevent his readers from inquiring into their poſſibility.

The author of this romance, as Mr. Southey has, in our opinion, ſufficiently proved, was Vaſco Lobeira, a Portugueze, who was born at Porto, fought at Aljubarrota, where he was knighted upon the field of battle, and died at Elvas, 1403. The Comte de Treſſan has indeed claimed the work as a French production, and ſupported his claim by a ſeries of *poſſibilities* and *conjectures*, which, as they cannot be oppoſed to direct teſtimony, are here juſtly denominated French reaſoning. It may however be objected to the Portugueze claim, that the moſt ancient romances were the work of the minſtrels, and written in verſe; whereas, Lobeira was a ſoldier, and the romance in queſtion, as publiſhed by him, was written in proſe. But unleſs *all* the ancient romances were written in verſe, and it could be proved that no ſoldier ever amuſed himſelf with compoſitions of that kind, ſuch an argument as this would be equally conjectural with the reaſoning of M. de Treſſan, and unworthy of a ſerious anſwer.

" It can therefore no longer be doubted, that Vaſco Lobeira, is the author of Amadis of Gaul. The romance was written towards the cloſe of the fourteenth century; if in Fernando's reign, before 1383, but certainly after Edward III. had laid claim to the crown of France, and when the court of Windſor was the moſt ſplendid in Europe." Preface, p. xi.

No copy of the original work is known now to exiſt; and Mr. Southey's tranſlation is from the Spaniſh verſion of Garciordonez de Montalvo, which is the oldeſt extant. Yet Barboza ſays, that the original work (the manuſcript of the author) was preſerved in the family of the Aveiros; and Mr. Southey thinks, that if it eſcaped the earthquake, it may yet be traced from the wreck of that family. Should this be the caſe,

caſe, we heartily join with him in recommending a publication of it by the Royal Academy of Liſbon, for the honour of Portugueze literature, to which that academy has already rendered ſuch eſſential ſervices; for no academy, however reſpectable, would deſcend from its dignity, by publiſhing a work entitled to the following character.

"When the curate purged Don Quixote's library with fire, he ſpared three romances; Tiante the White, for its quaintneſs; Palmeirim of England, partly for its merit, and partly becauſe by ſome unaccountable blunder, he fancied that it was written by a king of Portugal; Amadis of Gaul, becauſe it was the firſt of the kind, and the beſt.

"The cenſure of Cervantes was more efficient than his praiſe. Lobeira, like Arioſto, would have received no injury from his ridicule, if like Arioſto he had ſtood alone. But the old judgment was reverſed, the proſcription acted like the laws of treaſon in the eaſt, and the father ſuffered for the faults of his worthleſs children. Montalvo and his imitators ſheltered themſelves under a great name; the Sergas of Eſplandian (the ſon of Amadis) is called the fifth book of Amadis of Gaul, the hiſtories of Eſplandian's ſon, and his ſon's ſon, were the ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth; and thus they went on from generation to generation. *Fortes creantur fortibus* might be their ſtanding motto. Inſtead of concluding, chronicle-like, with *he died, and his ſon reigned in his ſtead*, they keep Amadis alive like a Patriarch, or an adept; the father of a flock ſees not ſo many generations ſprung from him; to ſuch longevity do they prolong his life, that inſtead of fixing his birth not many years after the crucifixion, it ſhould have been dated ſometime before the flood.

"This perpetual ſucceſſion of heroes was ill imagined. The ſon was always to exceed the father, and in his turn to yield to the grandſon; as our hoſiers, beſides the beſt ſtockings, ſell the extra beſt, and the beſt ſuperfine. Eſplandian muſt fight with Amadis, and Liſuarte of Greece with Eſplandian, and Amadis of Greece with Liſuarte. Hence alſo the ridiculous hyberboles. When all the varieties of fighting had been exhauſted by Amadis, it only remained to make taller giants for Eſplandian, and give a ſtronger ſcythe-ſweep to his ſword to mow them down. The fictions of Lobeira are more modeſt. Famongomadan and his family are but giants of the O'Brien breed, with names, to the great merit of their godfathers, of a moſt giantly proportion. If the author of Amadis be compared in his battles with Arioſto, his deſcriptions will be found as lively and as varied, he brings every thing before the eye with the ſame poet's power, but he rarely or never ſo wantonly abuſes his prerogative." P. xviii.

Having thus characterized the work, "it remains", ſays Mr. Southey, "that I ſhould ſtate in what manner the preſent verſion has been executed."

"To have tranſlated a cloſely printed folio would have been abſurd, I have reduced it to about half its length, by abridging the words, not

not the ſtory; by curtailing the dialogue, avoiding all recapitulations of the paſt action, conſolidating many of thoſe ſingle blows which have no reference to armorial anatomy, and paſſing over the occaſional moralizings of the author. There is no vanity in ſaying, that this has improved the book; for what long work may not be improved by compreſſion? Meagre wine may be diſtilled into alcohol. The minuteſt traits of manners have been preſerved, and not an incident of the narrative omitted. I have merely reduced the picture, every part is preſerved, and in the ſame proportions. Amadis of Gaul is valuable, not only for its intrinſic merit as a fiction, but as a faithful repreſentation of manners and morality; and as ſuch, theſe volumes may be referred to, as confidently as the original." P. xxxi.

It is as a picture of manners and morality alone, that the work can be conſidered as poſſeſſing any real value; for the fiction, conſidered merely as a fiction, though it is undoubtedly the offspring of genius, will hardly be reliſhed in the preſent age, except by the admirers of the wild fictions of Germany, who have completely ſeparated taſte from judgment. As a repreſentation of manners, however, the romance of Amadis de Gaul is of very great value; and on that account the reader will be glad to hear the tranſlator modeſtly ſay, what we have reaſon to believe him well entitled to ſay.

"The praiſe of accuracy is all to which I lay claim for the preſent work; and that I claim confidently. Perhaps others may not ſee the beauties which I perceive; the neceſſity of dwelling upon every ſentence has produced in me a love for the whole. The reader will paſs rapidly where I have lingered and loitered; he who drives poſt through a country, ſees not the ſame beauties as the foot traveller. But the merit of the work itſelf is not now to be aſcertained, the verdict of ages has decided that Amadis of Gaul is among proſe, what Orlando Furioſo is among metrical romances, not the oldeſt of its kind, but the beſt."

Of ſuch a romance, our readers will doubtleſs expect a ſpecimen; but from a work exhibiting manners ſo very different from every thing that we have witneſſed, it is almoſt impoſſible to ſelect a paſſage which can reaſonably be ſuppoſed more *generally* intereſting than another. The following adventure, though very far from being the moſt extraordinary in the book, is a diſplay of the romantic bravery of the knights, of their devotion to the ladies, and conſequently of the genius and ſpirit of chivalry. It is on that account worthy of attention.

Amadis, of whoſe exploits ſome of the moſt remarkable had been performed in England, had juſt returned to that kingdom after a long abſence, when he heard that Famongomadan, a giant, had ſent a defiance to the king, and demanded the princeſs Oriana to be ſerving-damſel to his daughter. Oriana was the lady of Amadis, and they had more than mutually

tually pledged their faith to each. When the knight therefore received this information, his fleſh, we are told, "ſhook with exceeding anger", and he reſolved to undertake no adventure till he had found the giant and fought with him. He was ſtopt, however, on the road by a knight whom he ſoon unhorſed, and was proceeding on his journey with his Squire Enil, when

"He ſaw three tents pitched by a river ſide, the middle a rich one, and before it there were knights and damſels ſporting. He ſaw five ſhields at the entrance of one tent, and five at another, and ten armed knights, therefore he turned aſide from the road that he might not jouſt with them. The knights called out to him to jouſt. Not now, ſaid he, for you are many and freſh, and I am alone and weary. I believe, ſaid the one, you are afraid you ſhould loſe your horſe.—Why ſhould I loſe him?—Becauſe he would be won by the man that diſmounted you: a likelier chance than that you ſhould win his. Since that is the caſe, ſaid Beltenebros*, I will ride on, and ſecure him while I can; and he continued his courſe. The knights cried after him, your arms, Sir Cavalier, are protected better by a ſmooth tongue, than by a ſtout heart: they will laſt to be hung over your monument, though you ſhould live theſe hundred years! Think of me as you pleaſe, quoth he, your words will not deſtroy my worth ſuch as it is. I would to heaven you would break one lance with me! cried the knight; I would not mount horſe again for a whole year, if you rode to your lodging this night upon that bay ſteed! Good Sir, ſaid Beltenebros, that is the very thing I am afraid of, and have therefore got out of the way. Holy Mary, they all exclaimed, what a cowardly knight! He nothing heeding them, rode on to a ford, at which he meant to croſs, when he heard a cry from behind, ſtop, knight! and looking round ſaw a damſel following him upon a palfry richly trappinged. Sir Knight, ſaid ſhe, Leonoreta, daughter to King Liſuarte, is in yonder tent, and ſhe, and all her damſels requeſt that for their ſake you will jouſt with her knights, a thing you will be more bound to do by this requeſt than by their defiance.—What! quoth he, is the daughter of the queen there? Ay, truly!—I ſhould rather do her ſervice myſelf, than commit enmity againſt her knights; but at her command I will conſent, on condition that they require from me nothing farther than the jouſt. With this anſwer the damſel returned; and Beltenebros took his arms, and rode to an open part of the field to wait for the encounter. The firſt who came was the one who had ſuch an inclination to win his horſe. Beltenebros was pleaſed that this was the firſt; he unhorſed him, and bade Enil take his horſe, and ſaid, Sir Knight, if you keep your word, you will not have another fall for a whole year, for ſo you promiſed unleſs you won my bay; but he lay groaning, for he had three ribs and a hip broken. Three others ſhared the ſame fortune with leſs heart; on the laſt Beltenebros broke

* This was the name which Amadis had aſſumed in abſence from England, and which he retained for ſome time after his return.

his lance. Enil took their horſes one by one, and tied them to trees, and then Beltenebros would have departed; but he ſaw another knight making ready, and a Squire brought them four lances, and ſaid, Sir, Leonoreta ſends you theſe lances, and bids you do your duty with them againſt the other knights, ſince you have overthrown their companions. For her ſake, ſaid he, who is daughter to ſo good a king, I will do what ſhe requires; but for her knights I would do nothing, for they are diſcourteous to make knights who are travelling jouſt againſt their will. So he took a lance, and one after the other diſmounted all the reſt; only the laſt endured two encounters, and fell not till the third, for he was Nicoran of the perilous bridge, and was one of the good jouſters in Great Britain. When Beltenebros had finiſhed, he ſent all the horſes that he had won to Leonoreta, and bade her tell her knights to be more courteous to ſtrangers, or elſe to jouſt better, for they might find a knight, who would make them go afoot. The knights remained greatly abaſhed: if Amadis were alive and well, quoth Nicoran, verily I ſhould ſay this were he, for I know no other who would have left us thus. It is not he, ſaid Galiſeo, ſome of us ſhould have known him, and he would not have jouſted with us, being his friends. Giontes, the nephew of King Liſuarte, who was one of them, replied, Would it were Amadis our diſhonour would be well gained! but be he who he may, God proſper him wherever he goes! for he won our horſes like a good knight, and like a good knight reſtored them. Curſe him, quoth Laſamor, he has broken my hip and my ribs, but it was my own fault." Vol. ii. p. 201.

We can recommend this work with confidence, and without any of thoſe abatements which we have been ſometimes compelled to make from the praiſe we beſtowed on the original productions of Mr. Southey. The ſtyle has an air of antiquity ſuitable to the ſubjects of the narrative; and the occaſional inſtances of rude and ſavage nakedneſs, which appear in the original, are with great propriety veiled in the tranſlation. We are, however, ſurpriſed, that the tranſlator, who is himſelf a poet, ſhould have preſented the public with the old Engliſh verſion of the Sonnets which occur in this romance, and which, as it is rendered from the French of Herberay, he juſtly denominates "the ſhadow of a ſhade". We are ſtill more ſurpriſed, that in his Introduction or Preface, he ſhould have publiſhed a Portugueſe Sonnet of 1403, without any verſion; ſince he muſt be aware that only a ſmall proportion of the learned are converſant in that language, and that his Amadis of Gaul will be read by thouſands, who are acquainted with no language but their mother tongue.

ART. III. *Bonaparte and the French People under his Conſulate. Tranſlated from the German.* 8vo. 379 pp. 7s. Tipper and Richards. 1804.

SUCH is the preſent melancholy condition of Europe, that very few writers can be found, except in our own country, who will dare to ſpeak their real and undiſguiſed ſentiments of the actual ſtate of France, and of the character of its cruel and tyrannical uſurper. May this degradation and depreſſion be of ſhort continuance; may a new ſun ſpeedily ariſe to diſſipate this gloom; may ſome power, as yet unſeen, wither the arm which elevates itſelf againſt religion, moral order, genius, learning, liberty, and all that we are accuſtomed to revere and love! Already has the man, here depictured as the Firſt Conſul of the French nation, with the moſt ſolemn mockery created himſelf Emperor, and decreed the dignity hereditary in his family. We do not pauſe to make comment on the fact, but haſten to inform the reader, that the preſent intereſting work is the production of a German, who deſcribes himſelf as of no party, not unacquainted with the former ſtate of France, a near obſerver of the French Revolution, and lately an inhabitant of that country. To this we may be allowed to add, from the communication of the tranſlator, that the ſale of this work in Germany exceeds all credit; but no ſooner did it reach Bonaparte, than he exerted all his influence on the continent to ſuppreſs it. Among the continental powers in general he obtained his wiſhes; but our countrymen have it now in their power to form a juſt eſtimate of the individual whoſe ſucceſſes, and we may add whoſe crimes, have ſo long diſturbed the tranquillity, not of Europe only, but the world.

The work commences with the beſt drawn up ſketch of Bonaparte's life that we have yet ſeen; and conducts him, from his eſtabliſhment at the Military Academy or College at Brienne, to his invaſion of Egypt, and ſubſequently, to his appointment to the Conſular authority. On his earlier conduct in this ſituation, the author thus expreſſes himſelf.

"Bonaparte made it his particular ſtudy from the beginning to gain the good opinion of all men of genius, certain, that by ſecuring their voice he would have the ſuffrage of all. Being himſelf one of the moſt extraordinary men, the darling of good fortune, at the head of a people, ever prone to exceſs in adulation, and proud of their rulers, it was no wonder that fulſome praiſes and exultations reſounded from all quarters. Foreigners, taking the newſpapers and journals as the general interpreters of public opinion, were often led to think the enthuſiaſm for Bonaparte was univerſal; but a ſhort reſidence at Paris, and the viſiting

viſiting public places of reſort, or mixed ſocieties, would ſoon convince them of their error. Bonaparte is by no means popular.—He is cold and reſerved—he knows not how to inſpire affection; a formal, carefully regulated deference and reſpect are ſhewn him, and he ſtands the more firm on that very account. He is not one of thoſe idols raiſed by the voice of the people, commonly trampled upon with as little and as unexpected ceremony, as when firſt raiſed to unlimited power: he owes his riſe to himſelf alone; and appears, for that very reaſon, to the multitude as a ſuperior being. The exceſſive authority of which he is poſſeſſed baniſhes all familiarity even from thoſe who are next to him in power. He has few enemies, an immenſe number of partiſans, and hardly a ſingle friend. There is no cauſe at preſent by which the enthuſiaſm of the people can poſſibly be raiſed. None of the parties can be ſaid to rule; none of them are ſuppreſſed; they are mixed one with another in ſuch a manner, that it is difficult to decide which of them enjoys the greateſt influence; he therefore does not conſider himſelf dependent on their will. The principal leaders of the jacobin party have received a bribe from government, and have deſerted their flock: their generals have changed ſides—General Jourdan, in Piedmont, Fouche, the Miniſter of Police at Paris, and Dubois, are living proofs of this aſſertion. The whole party is torn aſunder, and will ſcarcely ever be able to re-eſtabliſh itſelf. Many of the royaliſts have degraded themſelves by accepting offices under the preſent government, though in their heart they deſpiſe the Corſican. Without any pretenſions to nobility, he has dared to appropriate to himſelf the honors appertaining to noble deſcent only, and now gives himſelf the airs of a monarch on a throne, which could only be filled in a dignified manner by the deſcendants of royal anceſtors. They conceal their inward conviction; and, incurable of their vain hopes, they look upon every thing, and every proceeding, as a preparatory ſtep to realiſe a grand general plan, drawn up and ſecretly purſued by Bonaparte himſelf, in order that he may one day be able to reſtore France to her lawful ſovereign, and to reinſtate every thing, and particularly the nobility, into their former dignities. The ſmall party of the republicans have at laſt been cured of their illuſory hope of inſpiring the nation with a true republican ſpirit; they relax more and more in their demands from their government, and judge with indulgence, without being much offended at the re-introduction of court etiquette, the cringing ſubmiſſion of the new-made courtiers to their maſters, and their inſolence to others. The group of thoſe who look in general on all conſtitutions with indifference, and only judge of events by their reſults, comparatively find no great matter of complaint, and enjoy a tranquillity unknown to them for a long ſeries of years. The inſtitution of prefects in the departments was of great benefit at firſt; the members of the executive power throughout the republic ſhewed an unanimous zeal to promote the general quiet. The prefects and under-prefects of ſeveral departments vied with each other in the ſtrict performance of their duty. The taxes were regularly paid, and ſome departments were even able to diſcharge their arrears. It would be folly to declare the finances of France to have been in a

proſperous ſtate, but it muſt be owned that a temporary ſtop was put to their further decline." P. 57.

The anecdote of the Infernal Machine is related. It is afterwards juſtly aſſerted, that to the ſplendid victories of Moreau, Bonaparte is and was principally indebted for the friendly, or ſeeming friendly, diſpoſitions of the European powers. Peace with all contending nations followed the ſucceſſes of Moreau, and confirmed the uſurper in his dignity and power. A moſt intereſting portion of the work is employed in diſcuſſing the ſubject of the Concordat, by which the Gallican Church was reeſtabliſhed; and Bonaparte became, or avowed himſelf, a faithful Catholic: he who had, with pretended zeal, declared himſelf a friend and adorer of Mahomet; and with impudent ſcorn, at another time, ridiculed every form of religion. A new code of laws next occupied the Conſul's care; the ſubject is well handled, and agreeably diverſified by the introduction of the creation of the King of Etruria, and his viſit to Paris. Why this Prince was made a King is as little to be explained as why Bonaparte choſe to annihilate Venice. *Siat pro ratione voluntas.* The Conſul now ſeemed to have no other care than to enrich his relations with the plunder of France, ſubject, however, to eternal fears for his own perſonal ſecurity, as may eaſily be believed from the following inſtances of oppreſſion.

"A certain paper, called La Clef du Cabinet, which had attempted to take the airs of an oppoſition paper, began to notice theſe abſurd proceedings; but he was ordered to keep ſilence. A Journal, called Decade Philoſophique, which uſed to inſert an article under the title "*Les Affaires de l'Interieur*", was commanded to omit it in future. A muſical entertainment, called "La partie de chaſſe de Henry IV." that had been got up with great expence, received the Conſular Interdict, on account of ſome verſes in honour of their moſt beloved Henry and his deſcendants. M. Texier, taking advantage of this prohibition, announced it for his public readings, but was commanded to leave out the offenſive verſes. M. Panou went ſo far as to offer ſome general advice in his journal, "Mentor à Corinthe", which greatly militated againſt Bonaparte's projects. He, the publiſher, and the printer were all taken up; the printer had his preſſes ſeized, and formally confiſcated by the police. The publiſher loſt all the copies of this truly harmleſs production, without receiving any equivalent. The author was deported to Cayenne.

"A young and merry poet, M. Dupaty, narrowly eſcaped a ſimilar fate. In a ſatyrical play written by him, he had made a little too free with the awkwardneſs and arrogance of the new ruler and his truſty ſervants. He was ſent to Breſt, in conſequence of an expreſs order from the Firſt Conſul, who was already incenſed againſt him, on account of his being the jovial companion of his brother Lucien, then in diſgrace. He was to be tranſported to St. Domingo, on board the

the firſt ſhip, to ſhew his bravery againſt negroes and mulattoes. Happily for him, the two brothers were reconciled before ſuch a veſſel ſailed; and he was pardoned after a few months' impriſonment. Thus every one was ſtruck with fear and terror, and all Paris reſounded with praiſes and bleſſings on the Firſt Conſul." P. 117.

The peace with England followed; and the creation of the Legion of Honour, and the appointment of the Conſulate for life, with the power of nominating his ſucceſſor, were the next objects which occupied Bonaparte's care. The detail of the circumſtances attending theſe facts is communicated in a ſagacious and impreſſive ſtyle. Who can read the following with a grave face?

" Bonaparte, after having gone through all theſe grand ceremonies and proceſſions, on which the ignorant gaping rabble greeted him, as uſual, with loud huzzas, was now met by his wife with greater exultation than ever the late unfortunate Queen of France felt in meeting her *good* Louis. Both could now fully and ſecurely ſatisfy their proud deſire of royal pomp and magnificence: their prodigality knew no bounds. Several millions of livres had already been waſted to fit up their palaces in the Thuilleries, at Malmaiſon and St. Cloud: ſtill this was not ſufficient: St. Cloud was to be made more ſplendid than it ever had been, and unlimited orders were given to that effect. The parks adjoining ſeveral country ſeats of the late king were enlarged and ſtocked with deer. Hounds and hunters were bought, and ſome even fetched from England, though Bonaparte is not at all fond of the chaſe. To the menial ſervants of their houſehold, who were already very numerous, a great many more were added. All kinds of officers eſtabliſhed at any of the European courts, were introduced: thoſe who had held ſuch offices before, were eagerly ſought, and intruſted with theſe important charges; great ſalaries were appointed them. A play-houſe, in imitation of that which the former royal court had at Verſailles, was built at St. Cloud. A numerous band of muſicians was provided. Bonaparte appointed four prefects of the police; in imitation of the former *gentils hommes du roi*, who were to attend his perſon alone, and to ſuperintend the theatre, the performance, and the performers. This latter duty is rigidly obſerved by them; and they are not ſuffered to turn their backs upon the box of the Firſt Conſul, not even when it is empty. The poor performers dare not obey their author; when he orders them to ſay any thing aſide, they muſt look forward. Madame Bonaparte has four ladies of the bed-chamber aſſigned to her, who are provided with every thing, and have beſides 8000 livres for pin money.

" Bonaparte had already laid hold of the precious crown diamond, which now glitters at the hilt of his ſtate ſword, and is hung up with other trophies at his bed-ſide. Madame Bonaparte would not be behind hand: ſhe ſeized upon the golden toilet of the late unfortunate queen, which had hitherto eſcaped all thoſe ſhameleſs thieves that ſprung up during the revolution. Madame Bonaparte is however daily growing more ugly ſince ſhe looked into the mirror of the late beautiful

beautiful Antoinette; it certainly was not the tenderneſs of her conſcience, which cauſed ſuch a ſad alteration. In order to introduce into their new court a princely magnificence, they wanted that which neither influence nor wealth could procure, viz. a numerous retinue of nobility. Whatever Bonaparte may have achieved, and how far he may flatter himſelf with having ſucceeded; however aſſiduous and ſubmiſſive Madame Bonaparte may have been towards Madame Monteſſan (the *ſoi diſant* wife of the late infamous Duke of Orleans' father) at whoſe houſe the moſt ancient nobleſſe uſed to aſſemble, ſhe could obtain no other favor for herſelf and family than the admiſſion to ſome of their ſmall parties, where ſhe has occationally the honor to be ſeated between dukes, marquiſſes, counts, and barons, and to hear theſe fine titles tingling in her ears; but to draw only a *few* members, and even the moſt *unworthy* from this holy circle, in order to place them in her own retinue, was utterly impoſſible." P. 145.

The pains taken by Madame Bonaparte, now Empreſs Joſephine, to exclude from her court all new-made greatneſs, and to obtain the attentions of the remnant of the old court, occupy ſome lively and intereſting pages, and exhibit the faireſt matter of triumph to the few who retain their attachment to the former order of things. The anecdote of the wife of Talleyrand, at p. 153, is curious enough. For a further elucidation of this curious piece of hiſtory, we refer the reader to the ſecond volume of Barrow's Africa, examined in our laſt number. We ſhould be glad if we had room to inſert the character of this ſame Talleyrand, than whom a more wretched, contemptible, depraved being cannot eaſily be found. The miſſion of Lord Whitworth to France, and the behaviour of Bonaparte, who was abſolutely preparing for the invaſion of this country, at the very time when he profeſſed a deſire of perpetual amity with England, are ſubjects which next occupy the author's attention. Theſe, with the ſtate of the French army, will be found well worth the reader's peruſal. Theſe matters are ſucceeded by an intereſting deſcription of the more than princely luxury in which the members of Bonaparte's family indulge. The caution, or rather the terror, in which the tyrant lives, we cannot omit inſerting, as thus deſcribed.

"If he is to viſit an exhibition of any kind, every one who is not abſolutely wanted there is previouſly ſent away. The favorites of Bonaparte, and the miniſter to whoſe department the object in queſtion may belong, and who have always ſeen it before, to give their opinion of it to the Conſul, who have perhaps inſtructed the ambitious or intereſted proprietor what he is to ſay, in order to attain his end; they always accompany Bonaparte, and prevent any thing diſagreeable reaching his ear. Beſides, if we except military objects, he is no competent judge of any thing.

"If

" If this has been the caſe in the capital for the two laſt years, how much more muſt it be in the provinces—ignorant as he is of local circumſtances, of the perſons appointed there, and the inhabitants, none ſ whom are ever admitted into his preſence.

" The greateſt precaution for his ſecurity is viſible on theſe excurſions. He never takes that road which has been previouſly announced. His guards are always ſent in ſeveral directions to wait for him, but are never certain which way he is to come. He never ſtays at a place ſo long as was at firſt expected. He always ſets out ſuddenly and unperceived, and generally arrives unobſerved in the night, at St. Cloud, or Malmaiſon. A ſalute from the guns announce on the next morning his return: meſſengers and couriers are riding in all directions, to inform the foreign ambaſſadors and the conſtituted authorities, that the *great maſter* is ready to accept at a certain hour their congratulations on his arrival." P. 212.

For the honour of our country, we could wiſh that what is aſſerted in the following paragraph was not founded in fact.

" An Engliſh newſpaper, eſtabliſhed by government, under the title of, " The Argus", publiſhed by a Jew, who had been driven away from England, was filled with the greateſt ſcurrillity, and the moſt infamous aſperſions on the Engliſh people and government: it was daily diſtributed among the Engliſh, who came in crowds to viſit Paris. All the French papers correctly tranſlated theſe ſcandalous articles, and ſpread them all over the country. No Engliſh newſpaper was publicly allowed, but one called the Weekly Meſſenger; which was evidently in the pay of the French government, and always in contradiction with the ſpirit of other Engliſh papers. The French tranſlated from this latter ſuch paragraphs only as contained the intelligence of dreadful murders, robberies, adulteries, heſtial fights, boxing matches, and other traits and tranſactions not very honourable to the Engliſh character." P. 219.

The affairs of Domingo next come under review; but what will moſt excite the indignation of Engliſh readers, is the audaciouſly inſolent treatment which the muſhroom tyrant thought proper to ſhow to our Ambaſſador. The behaviour of the Firſt Conſul to the Swiſs nation, occupies much of the concluſion of the volume, and is commented upon with the greateſt energy. The invaſion of Hanover, which immediately followed the commencement of hoſtilities on the part of this country, muſt be peruſed with great intereſt. It does indeed ſeem remarkable, and it appears to have aſtoniſhed all Europe, that the whole Hanoverian army, all the Hanoverian artillery, all their new ſtores, all the Royal property, was delivered up without ſtriking a blow. What is ſaid of the brave and unfortunate Moreau, will excite various ſenſations. Upon him, till his laſt fatal cataſtrophe, the hopes of the few who ſtill languiſhed to redeem their country, were directed; but, alas!

alas! in vain. The author proceeds to animadvert on the extreme indifference of the people of France to the meaſures of Bonaparte, and their indulgence in ſenſual gratifications and pleaſures of all kinds. He repreſents their luxury and prodigality as in the higheſt degree diſguſting; and, *credite poſteri*, that in theſe things, the women by many degrees exceed the men. He reprobates alſo the falſe taſte which prevails univerſally in the arts, in building, and on the ſtage; above all, he deſcribes the paſſion for gaming, as extravagant beyond all bounds. A great general ſociety, or company of gamblers, pay the ſum of ſix millions of livres to government, for the ſole excluſive privilege of opening as many gambling houſes at Paris as they think proper.

Some anecdotes of the rapacity of the Conſul's family occur at pp. 335, 6, which muſt aſtoniſh every reflecting perſon; and the whole concludes with an apoſtrophe, comparing the hiſtory of the French, during their revolution, to an ungoverned inconſiderate young man, who is defeated in ſpite of his courage, boldneſs, and natural ſtrength, and remains entangled in the ſnares of the inſidious. The wilder and more furious his ſtruggles to extricate himſelf, the more tame and exhauſted will he lie down afterwards, and ſubmit to his fate.

What the author's preſent ſentiments of Bonaparte, now that he has elevated himſelf to the imperial throne, may be, as he has in ſome degree pledged himſelf to communicate them, we ſhall expect with anxiety.

ART. IV. *Hogarth illuſtrated from his own Manuſcripts. By John Ireland*. Volume the third and laſt.* 8vo. 1l. 16s. Printed (at Bulmer's Preſs) for the Editor, Hans-place, Sloane-ſtreet; ſold by G. and W. Nicol, &c. 1804.

THE ſecond edition of the two firſt volumes of this work we noticed in the Britiſh Critic, vol. iii. p. 439. The firſt edition of this volume was alſo noticed in our twelfth volume, pp. 349 and 406. In both theſe inſtances we expreſſed our approbation, which, on this republication, we think it juſt to repeat, of the manner in which Mr. Ireland has explained the inſtructive and very entertaining works of this great and original genius; and the public voice has now ſanctioned the

---

* Author of the two preceding volumes, publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell.

opinion

opinion we then gave. The three volumes may very fairly be deſcribed as giving a full-length picture of a man, who muſt ever be conſidered as the firſt moral painter of this or any other country. By an inceſſant ſtudy of nature, he attained a perfect knowledge of that language which a painter ſhould, above all others, endeavour to learn,—the language of the paſſions. Without it, the fineſt works muſt appear lifeleſs and inanimate. It is not enough to delineate the moſt exquiſite forms, give them the moſt graceful attitudes, and compoſe them well together, nor to dreſs them with propriety, and in the moſt beautiful colours; he muſt know alſo how to clothe his figures with joy, grief, fear, anger. He muſt, in fine, in ſome ſort write on their faces what they think; and thus render the face an index of the mind. This Hogarth attempted, and accompliſhed in a degree that has imprinted a character of immortality on all his works; and, though he has had numerous imitators, he ſtill retains his original and undiſputed ſuperiority.

Pictures have been denominated the books of the ignorant; but what painter has ever turned his art to ſo uſeful a purpoſe? While other artiſts have thought it a glory to amuſe the ſight, Hogarth addreſſes the mind; and, while he ſurpriſes our eyes, reads a lecture of morality to our hearts. Mr. Ireland, inferring that the public would be curious to ſee how a man, who thus worthily employed his pencil, would expreſs himſelf with his pen, obtained from the executrix of Mrs. Hogarth a number of that artiſt's manuſcripts; and arranged and printed them, as a third or ſupplementary volume to the two, which were previouſly publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell; and which, without this, are certainly incomplete. The reception which was given to this volume proved that the editor had not raiſed his expectations too high; and we have no doubt that the ſale of this corrected edition will gratify him for the attention he has beſtowed, and the judgment he has diſplayed, in the arrangement of what may be ſtyled *Hogarth's* life, opinions, criticiſms, and *hiſtory of the arts and artiſts of his own time;* a work which, the editor modeſtly ſays, he is conſcious "muſt derive its principal intereſt from the celebrity of the artiſt, who, like *Louis de Camoëns*, was a diſtinguiſhed actor in the ſcenes which he deſcribes". Mr. Ireland introduces on the back of the title-page the following quotation.

"If men of celebrity, in any of the liberal profeſſions, would become their own biographers, and leave to their ſucceſſors a ſhort and honeſt detail of the courſe of their ſtudies, interſperſed with ſome ſlight account of their contemporaries, it would be of great uſe to ſurvivors.

"From

" From a few pages of their own writing, we ſhould learn more of the real characters of the men, and manners of the times, than from volumes of tedious narrative written by others, beginning with a pedigree and ending with a funeral."

The papers from which this volume is compiled, Mr. Hogarth intended for publication, but died before he had accompliſhed his deſign. They compriſe materials for a projected account of his own life, and opinion of the arts and artiſts of his own times. His motives for publiſhing *the Analyſis of Beauty*, and many of his obſervations on that ſubject, which are not inſerted in the printed Analyſis, the manuſcript of which, in the author's hand-writing, is in the poſſeſſion of the editor. The painter's correſpondence with Lord Groſvenor, relative to the picture of Sigiſmunda; his own narrative of his diſagreement with Wilkes and Churchill, and ſeveral letters which were written to him, by eminent characters of his day, will alſo here be found.

This volume contains upwards of forty prints, copied from drawings in the poſſeſſion of the editor, or from larger prints, or deſigns of this great artiſt, by Mills, Grignion, Skelton, &c. which are generally engraved in a ſpirited and accurate ſtyle, with a cloſe attention to the manner of the maſter; and uſually, of a larger ſize than thoſe in the two preceding volumes. In his ſelection, the editor profeſſes to have paid more attention to the merit, than the *ſcarcity* of the originals, though in ſome of them, particularly that entitled *Enthuſiaſm delineated*, both theſe circumſtances are united. Of this print there are but two impreſſions extant; one of them in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Ireland. The artiſt profeſſedly deſigned it as a burleſque of the abſurdities of painters, who by delineating ſuch ſubjects as are not objects of ſight, render that which they intended to be ſublime, ridiculous. When he came to conſider this ſubject more maturely, he was probably apprehenſive that the object of his ſatire would be miſtaken, and it would be ſuppoſed that he was ridiculing religion, rather than the abſurd maſquerade habit in which painters have ſometimes diſguiſed it; he therefore eraſed, or eſſentially altered every figure except two, changed the point of his ſatire, and on the ſame piece of copper engraved the plate of *the Medley*, now in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Boydell; of which we have in this work a ſpirited copy, to face the copy of the print in its firſt ſtate.

Of the two prints contraſted with each other we have an explanation, ſtating that the intention of the artiſt appears to be, *to give a lineal repreſentation of the ſtrange effects of literal and low corruptions of ſacred Beings, as alſo of the*

idolatrous

*idolatrous tendency of pictures in churches, prints in religious books, &c.**

The print of *the Dance*, from A. de la Mottraye's travels, completely refutes the aſſertion that Hogarth was deſtitute of taſte. The attitudes of the figures are ſingularly elegant, and the grouping, &c. diſplays a proof that he poſſeſſed an uncommon portion of that faculty which he was ſaid to want. The other prints, which are each of them accompanied with a copious deſcription of their tendency, &c. are very well engraved, and many of them curious and characteriſtic.

Of the Dedication which Hogarth intended to prefix to theſe papers, had he lived to methodiſe and publiſh them, Mr. Ireland has given a fac ſimile copied from his own hand-writing.

This is followed by his own narrative, of being apprenticed to an engraver, his reaſons for commencing painter, marriage, &c. We have, in the fourth Chapter, an account of the motives by which he was induced to publiſh his *Analyſis of Beauty*, &c. and from this part we have made an extract, which may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the ſtyle in which this great artiſt wrote.

" My preface and introduction to *the Analyſis* contain a general explanation of the circumſtances which led me to commence author; but this has not deterred my opponents from loading me with much groſs, and I think unmerited, obloquy; it therefore becomes neceſſary, that I ſhould try to defend myſelf from their aſperſions.

" Among many other high crimes and miſdemeanors, of which I am accuſed, it is aſſerted that I have abuſed the great maſters. This is ſo far from being juſt, that when the truth is fairly ſtated, it may poſſibly appear, that the profeſſional reputation of theſe luminaries of the arts is more injured by the wild and enthuſiaſtic admiration of thoſe who denominate themſelves their faſt friends, than by men who are falſely claſſed as their enemies.

" Let us put a caſe: ſuppoſe a brilliant landſcape had been ſo finely painted by a firſt-rate artiſt, that the trees, water, ſky, &c. were boldly, though tenderly, relieved from each other, and the eye of the ſpectator might, as it were, travel into the ſcenery; and ſuppoſe this landſcape, by the heat of the ſun, the ravages of time, or the ſtill more fatal ravages of picture-cleaners, was ſhorn of its beams, and deprived of all its original brightneſs; let me aſk, whether the man who will affirm that this almoſt obliterated, unharmonious, ſporty, patch-work piece of antiquity is in the ſtate that it firſt came out of the artiſt's

---

* Copied from Hogarth's hand-writing under the original print, of which Mr. Ireland has publiſhed a very well-engraved copy of the ſame ſize.

hands,

hands, does not abuſe the painter?* and whether he who aſſerts, that though it might once have been bright and clear, it is now faded, does not thus place the defects to the proper account, and conſequently defend him?

" So far from attempting to lower the ancients, I have always thought, and it is univerſally admitted, that they knew ſome fundamental principles in nature, which enabled them to produce works that have been the admiration of ſucceeding ages; but I have not allowed this merit to thoſe *leaden-headed* imitators, who, having no conſciouſneſs of either ſymmetry or propriety, have attempted to *mend nature;* and, in their *truly ideal figures*, give ſimilar proportions to a Mercury and a Hercules.

" This, and many other opinions which I have ventured to advance, has rouſed a neſt of hornets, from whoſe ſtings I would wiſh to guard myſelf, as I am conſcious that they will try to condemn all my works by my own rules. To diſappoint theſe inſects, I have, in my explanatory prints, done the Antinous, Venus, &c. in a ſlighter ſtyle than the other figures, to ſhow that they are introduced as mere references to the originals." P. 107.

In Mr. Ireland's notes on this paſſage, and the part which follow it, we find a liſt and deſcription of certain caricature prints which were iſſued againſt Hogarth after the publication of his Analyſis; and it appears, that the *crooked compliments* paid him by his brethren in art on this occaſion, were numerous indeed. This is, we believe, the firſt complete liſt of theſe compoſitions; and added to a deſcriptive catalogue of all Hogarth's engravings, with their numerous variations, which is inſerted at the end of the volume, muſt be very uſeful to the collectors of his works.

We find in this volume a copy of the diploma by which Hogarth was admitted a member of the Imperial Academy at Augſburg, and of the patent by which he was appointed Serjeant-Painter to the King.

" * Sir Joſhua Reynolds, whoſe lectures are, generally ſpeaking, the beſt rules, conveyed in the beſt language, in his diſcourſe, read December 11th, 1769, acknowledges, " that old pictures celebrated for their colouring, are often ſo changed by dirt and varniſh, that we ought not to wonder if they do not appear equal to their reputation in the eyes of unexperienced painters, or young ſtudents." But he aſſerts, " that an artiſt whoſe judgment is matured by long obſervation, conſiders rather what the picture once was, than what it is at preſent. He has acquired a power by habit, of ſeeing the brilliancy of tints through the cloud by which it is obſcured."

" Don Quixote, through the cloud of dirt and deformity which obſcured a vulgar country wench, diſcovered the brilliant beauties of that peerleſs princeſs, *the Lady Dulcinea del Toboſo!* Such is the power of enchantment. *Editor.*"

If teſtimonies to his talents had been wanted, many of the letters which are here publiſhed contain them. We have inſerted an apologetical letter to his widow, from the late Lord Orford, and one of compliment from Biſhop Warburton, the former of which is thus introduced.

"With talents equally honourable to himſelf, his country, and the age in which he lived, Hogarth did not leave his widow poſſeſſed of much more than aroſe from the ſale of his prints. But during the twenty-five years which ſhe ſurvived him, ſhe had the higher and more exalted gratification of finding that his reputation increaſed, and his fame acquired ſtability by time.

"In the year 1780, the late Horace Lord Orford publiſhed his Anecdotes, in which he has introduced Hogarth's catalogue and character. The volume printed at Strawberry Hill, he (with the preceding part of the work) preſented to Mrs. Hogarth.—The books were accompanied with the following handſome apology for his ſtrictures on the genius of her huſband*.

"*To Mrs. Hogarth.*

"Berkeley-Square, Oct. 4, 1780.

"Mr. Walpole begs Mrs. Hogarth's acceptance of the volume that accompanies this letter, and hopes ſhe will be content with his endeavours to do juſtice to the genius of Mr. Hogarth. If there are ſome paſſages leſs agreeable to her than the reſt, Mr. Walpole will regard her diſapprobation only as marks of the goodneſs of her heart, and proofs of her affection to her huſband's memory,—but ſhe will, he is ſure, be ſo candid as to allow for the duty an hiſtorian owes to the public and himſelf, which obliges him to ſay what he thinks; and which, when he obeys, his praiſe is corroborated by his cenſure. The firſt page of his Preface will more fully make his apology; and his juſt admiration of Mr. Hogarth, Mr. W. flatters himſelf will, notwithſtanding his impartiality, ſtill rank him in Mrs. Hogarth's mind as one of her huſband's moſt zealous and ſincere friends."

"In nine years after the receipt of this letter Mrs. Hogarth died, bequeathing her property to her relation, Mrs. Mary Lewis, of Chiſwick; by whoſe kindneſs and friendſhip I am in poſſeſſion of the manuſcripts which form the baſis of the foregoing ſheets, the following moſt ſingular and curious print of *Enthuſiaſm delineated, &c. &c. &c.*

"* I think the reader will agree with me, that ſuch aſſertions as the following demanded an apology.

"His (Hogarth's) works are his hiſtory; *as a painter he had but ſlender merit.*"—"*In colouring he proved no greater a maſter;* his force lay in expreſſion, not in tints and chiaro ſcuro." *Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. IV. p.* 160.

"How was it poſſible for Mr. Walpole to have written the foregoing lines, after having ſeen the ſix pictures of *Marriage a la-Mode*; now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Angerſtein? *Editor.*

"*For*

" *For Mr. Hogarth.*

" *Dear Sir,*

" I was pleaſed to find by the public papers that you have determined to give us your original and maſterly thoughts on the great principles of your profeſſion.

" You ow* this to your country: for you are both an honour to your profeſſion, and a ſhame to that worthleſs crew profeſſing *vertu** and *connoiſſeurſhip*; to whom all that grovel in the ſplendid poverty of wealth and taſte are the miſerable bubbles.

" I beg you would give me leave to contribute my mite towards this work, and permit the incloſed to intitle me to a ſubſcription for two copies.

" I am, dear Sir (with a true ſenſe of your ſuperior talents), your very affectionate humble ſervant,

" *W. Warburton.*

" P. P. March 28, 1752." P. 229.

We cannot conclude this article without remarking, that Mr. Ireland has inſerted an Advertiſement, purporting that his work has no connection with the Graphic Illuſtrations written by the late Mr. Samuel Ireland, proprietor of the Shakeſpeare Papers. To the firſt edition, this Advertiſement was neceſſary and proper; but as Mr. Samuel Ireland is now dead, and Mr. John Ireland is *alive*, we think he need not be ſo *tremblingly alive*, in this particular.

ART. V. *An Analyſis of the Principles of Natural Philoſophy. By Matthew Young, D. D. S. F. T. C. D. late Biſhop of Clonfert.* 8vo. 450 pp. 10s. 6d. G. and J. Robinſon, London; R. and E. Mercier, Dublin. 1803.

THIS poſthumous work of a learned prelate, conſiſts of Sixty-three Lectures on various philoſophical ſubjects; namely, twenty-eight Lectures on Mechanics; five on Hydroſtatics; four on Aëroſtatics; five on Hydraulics; one on Pneumatics; two on Acouſtics; ſixteen on Optics; one long Lecture, or rather an Eſſay, on Electricity; and one Lecture, or Eſſay, on Magnetiſm. For the illuſtration of thoſe ſubjects, it contains alſo ten plates of diagrams.

From the ſize of the book, and the number of Lectures, it may naturally be concluded that thoſe Lectures muſt be ſhort. We may add, that they are very unequal; for while ſome of them occupy leſs than two pages each; others are eight or ten times as long, and even more. In them the principal propoſitions of each particular ſubject are ſtated in a conciſe, regular, and, in general, a perſpicuous manner. To ſeveral

---

" * The Doctor's orthography is adhered to. *Editor.*"

of

of thoſe propoſitions, ſhort explanations or demonſtrations are annexed. Others are merely enunciations of facts, or evident conſequences of the former.

In the firſt, which is an introductory Lecture, this author explains the nature of the ſubject in general, gives the definitions of the principal terms in philoſophy, and ſtates the uſual rules of philoſophizing.

In the following Lectures, he regularly explains the grand diviſions of philoſophy, the nature of motion, of forces, of percuſſion, or colliſion, &c. as preliminaries to the principles of *mechanics*, which are explained in their turn, and occupy by far the greater part of the work. In thoſe mechanical Lectures, all the eſſential propoſitions relative to the ſimple and compound mechanical powers, are ably ſtated, together with their applications to particular machines; pointing out the peculiar advantages and diſadvantages with which they are attended; and frequently ſuggeſting the means of future improvements. All the different branches of the mechanical ſcience, ſuch as the laws of gravity; the deſcent of heavy bodies; the doctrine of pendulums; the determination of the centres of gravity, of percuſſion, of oſcillation, of preſſure, and of gyration; alſo the nature of friction, of expanſion, &c. are noticed in regular order.

Among the applications of the principles of mechanics, the conſtruction of chronometers is treated with peculiar attention. The commencement of the Lecture on this application is as follows.

"1. The balance of a watch is analogous to the pendulum in its properties and uſe.

"The ſimple balance is a circular annulus, equally heavy in all its parts, and concentrical with the pivots of the axis on which it is mounted. This balance is moved by a ſpiral ſpring called the balance-ſpring, the invention of the ingenious Mr. Hook.

"2. The pendulum requires a leſs maintaining power than the balance.

"Hence the natural iſochroniſm of the pendulum is leſs diſturbed by the relatively ſmall inequalities of the maintaining power.

"3. The ſpring's elaſtic force which impels the circumference of the balance, is directly as the tenſion of the ſpring; that is, the weights neceſſary to counterpoiſe a ſpiral ſpring's elaſtic force, when the balance is wound to different diſtances from the quieſcent point, are in the direct ratio of the arcs through which it is wound.

"4. The vibrations of a balance whether through great or ſmall arches are performed in the ſame time.

"For the accelerating force is directly as the diſtance from the point of quieſcence; hence therefore the motion of the balance is analagous to that of a pendulum vibrating in cycloidal arches.

"5. The time of the vibration of a balance is the ſame as if a quantity of matter, whoſe inertia is equal to that by which the maſs contained

tained in the balance oppoſes the communication of motion to the circumference, deſcribed a cycloid whoſe length is equal to the arc of vibration deſcribed by the circumference, the accelerating force being equal to that of the balance.

" Becauſe in both caſes the ſpaces deſcribed would be equal, as alſo the accelerating forces in correſponding points, and therefore the times of deſcription.

" 6. If 1 denote the accelerating force of gravity, L the length of a pendulum vibrating ſeconds in a cycloid, a the ſemi arc of vibration of the balance, T the time of vibration, and F the accelerating force of the balance; then will $T = \sqrt{\frac{a}{L \times F}}$.

" For ſince the time of vibration of the balance is analogous to that of a pendulum in a cycloid, and the ſemi-arc of vibration is = the length of the pendulum, $1'' : T :: \sqrt{L} : \sqrt{\frac{a}{F}}$, and therefore $T = \sqrt{\frac{a}{L.\ F}}$ in ſeconds.

" Let g be the ſpace which a body falling freely from a ſtate of reſt deſcribes in 1", and $p = 3.141.59$ the circumference of a circle whoſe diameter is unity, then will $T = \sqrt{\frac{p^2 a}{2gF}}$." P. 132.

The five Lectures on *hydroſtatics* are written in a ſimilar ſtyle; but they are not nearly ſo extenſive as the Lectures on Mechanics.

In the Lectures on *aëroſtation*, the nature of the barometer, its uſe in meaſuring altitudes, the gravity of the atmoſphere at different heights, and other collateral particulars, are explained with ſufficient perſpicuity.

Theſe are followed by the Lectures on *hydraulics*, which contain the laws relative to the preſſure and equilibrium of fluids, the actions of pumps, the conſtruction of water-wheels, with the limits of their powers and velocities, and, laſtly, the nature and the effects of the ſteam-engine.

The ſingle ſhort Lecture under the title of *pneumatics*, which is contained in the preſent work, contains only ſeventeen propoſitions, or ſtatements of the moſt remarkable facts relative to the winds, and their different denominations, ſuch as breezes, trade-winds, monſoons, ſtorms, and their powers.

The Lectures on *acouſtics* contain the theory of muſical ſounds, beſides the general notions relative to the motion of ſound, elaſticity of the air, &c. In them the uſual propoſitions concerning the vibration of muſical chords, and the temperament of certain muſical inſtruments, are illuſtrated, and briefly demonſtrated.

Theſe are followed by the Lectures on *optics*, wherein the nature of light, the properties of refracting and reflecting ſurfaces;

faces; the theoretical conſtruction and the powers of the principal optical inſtruments, ſuch as lenſes, teleſcopes, microſcopes, and the like; alſo the theory and conſtruction of achromatic lenſes, with the nature of viſion, of colours, &c. are amply ſtated. Among thoſe particulars, the articles which relate to achromatic lenſes deſerve particular notice, on account of their perſpicuity. The following are the moſt eſſential of theſe articles.

"5. Two priſms made of different kinds of glaſs may have their refracting angles ſo adjuſted, that when the refracting angle of one is applied to the baſe of the other, a ray of light paſſing through them ſhall have its incident and emergent parts parallel, and the emergent part ſhall be coloured.

"This ariſes from the difference between the diſperſive and refractive powers in different kinds of glaſs. Thus if the vertex of a flint glaſs priſm, the refracting angle of which is 23° 40′, be applied to the baſe of a common glaſs priſm, the refracting angle of which = 25°, a ray of ſolar light will paſs directly through the priſms, when their ſurfaces are contiguous, but the emergent ray will be coloured. The emergent ray is parallel to the incident ray, becauſe in the given circumſtances, the mean refractive powers are equal and contrary; but it is coloured, becauſe in the ſame circumſtances the diſperſive powers are unequal.

"Two priſms may be applied as before, and the emergent ray ſhall be free from colour, but not parallel to the incident ray.

"For as the mean refractions may be equal and contrary, and the diſperſions unequal, ſo the diſperſions may be equal and contrary, and the mean refractions unequal.

"Thus if the vertex of a common glaſs priſm, whoſe refracting angle is 30°, be applied contiguous to the baſe of a priſm of flint glaſs, the refracting angle of which is = 19°, a ſolar ray being refracted through them will deviate from the courſe of the incident ray, but will not be ſeparated into the coloured rays.

"Three priſms of different kinds of glaſs may have their refracting angles ſo adjuſted, that when the refracting angle of the intermediate priſm is applied contiguous to the baſes of the two extreme ones, a ſolar ray being refracted through them ſhall emerge colourleſs, and yet deviate from the courſe of the incident ray.

"Thus if the vertex of a flint glaſs priſm, whoſe refracting angle is 23° 40′, be applied contiguous to the baſes of two priſms of common glaſs, whoſe refracting angles are reſpectively 25° and 10°, a ray of ſolar light paſſing through the three priſms, and emerging at an angle of 16° 57′, will deviate about 5° 37′ from the courſe of the incident ray, and will be colourleſs. For the two common glaſs priſms refracting the ray in the ſame direction, would cauſe it to deviate from the courſe of the incident ray about 5° 37′ more than the deviation in the contrary direction, ariſing from refraction through the flint priſm; but the latter, by its greater diſſipating power, exactly counteracts the ſeparation of the rays occaſioned by refraction through the other two priſms.

"The refracting and diſſipating powers of two lenſes, one convex of common glaſs, the other plano-concave or concavo-convex of white flint, being given, the radii of the ſurfaces may be ſo adjuſted to each other, that the extreme, principal, and intermediate images ſhall coincide.

"The two lenſes muſt act on the rays of light in the ſame manner as two achromatic priſms, and therefore their refactions muſt be made in contrary di-

rections, that is, the one muſt be convex, and the other concave; and as the rays are to converge to a real focus, the exceſs of refraction muſt be in the convex lens. Farther, as the convex lens is to refract moſt, it muſt be made of crown glaſs, whoſe refractive power, in equal diſperſions, is greater than that of flint. For in equal refractions, the diſperſive power of flint glaſs is to that of crown, as 3 to 2; and the ſine of incidence is to that of refraction, of the mean rays, in flint glaſs, as 1,583 to 1; and in crown glaſs, as 1,53 to 1; the diſperſive power therefore of flint glaſs exceeds that of crown glaſs, in a greater ratio than its mean refraction exceeds the mean refraction of crown glaſs; and therefore when its diſperſion is equal to that of crown glaſs, its refraction will be leſs. A compound lens thus conſtructed is called the double object glaſs.

"The aberration ariſing from the ſpherical figure of the lens is not entirely corrected in the double object glaſs.

"An object glaſs may be compounded of three lenſes, whereof two are double convex, made of common glaſs, encloſing a double concave of flint glaſs, ſo that the extreme and principal images of objects formed by it ſhall coincide.

"In the double object glaſs the refraction of the convex lens being greater than that of the concave, the aberration ariſing from its ſpherical figure is alſo greater than that of the concave; but in the triple object glaſs, the refraction of the common glaſs being equally divided between two lenſes, the whole aberration of the convex lens is ſo far diminiſhed as to become equal to that of the ſingle concave lens." P. 391.

The eſſay on *electricity* contains the principal laws of that ſcience, arranged under the following ſubdiviſions, namely, of electricity in general; of conductors; of excitation; of the electric charge; of the electric circuit; of the electricity of the air; and of influential electricity.

In a ſimilar manner, the eſſay on *magnetiſm*, which is the laſt of the work, contains the laws of magnetiſm, arranged under the following ſubdiviſions: of magnetiſm in general; of the influence of magnets on each other; of artificial magnets; of the magnetiſm of the earth; and of the cauſe of magnetiſm.

After the above enumeration of the contents, it may be obſerved, that though the various ſubjects of this work be not all treated with equal minuteneſs and attention; yet, upon the whole, the number of particulars which are there contained is much greater than that which one might be led to expect from the ſize of the book. Hardly any propoſition of importance is omitted: illuſtrations and demonſtrations are generally added to the more abſtruſe particulars, and even ſhort hiſtories of opinions are ſubjoined to various controverted points; ſo that it may be concluded, that this work, though not calculated for the inſtruction of beginners, is a uſeful manual for thoſe who are in ſome meaſure advanced in the ſtudy of natural philoſophy.

It muſt, however, at the ſame time be remarked, that the ame conciſeneſs of ſtyle which has enabled this author to condenſe

condenſe a great quantity of matter in ſo ſhort a compaſs, has naturally been productive of obſcurity in certain places, and has cauſed ſome ſtatements to be too general, and of courſe not ſufficiently accurate. It is alſo evident, in ſeveral places, that this author has been miſled by other writers, or by adopting ſome common ideas without mature conſideration; in conſequence of which, we find ſeveral paſſages which ought to be expunged, or at leaſt corrected. The following are ſpecimens of this ſort.

In page 47, this author ſays, "the aſcent of water in capillary tubes is cauſed by the action of the loweſt annulus of the tube." In page 339, he ſays,

"The degrees of heat in the foci of different convex lenſes expoſed to the ſun's rays, are as their areas directly, and inverſely as the ſquares of their focal lengths. And the heat in the focus of a lens is to the ſun's direct heat, as the area of the glaſs to the area of the image."

This, which in theory ſeems to be conſonant to truth, is far from being true in fact.

In page 441, he ſays, "vitrification does not change the magnetiſm of iron." What can he mean?

In the laſt page alſo he ſays,

"Medical effects have been produced on the human body by the external application of magnets.

"It appears that the magnet acts as a ſedative or antiſpaſmodic. Brimſtone and camphor, applied externally to the body, have been found to act in the ſame manner. Hence we may derive another argument in favour of the exiſtence of a magnetic fluid; for we can ſcarcely ſuppoſe, that the magnet produces this effect by its merely attracting or repelling the particles of iron which are in the blood. But this ſeems to be put beyond all doubt, by obſerving that the magnet does not act upon the particles of blood until they have been calcined; and therefore can have no influence on the animal body merely by its attractive power." P. 450.

In this, we believe, he was totally miſtaken.

Beſides thoſe neceſſary corrections, which the above and ſeveral other paragraphs demand, we would recommend to the editors, in caſe of a future edition of this work, to have the following deficiencies ſupplied, which render this firſt edition neither ſo uſeful nor ſo regular as might be wiſhed: a Table of Contents, with proper titles to the Lectures; and to ſubjoin an Index, with either a table of errata, or due care to remove thoſe which now exiſt, and to avoid others.

ART. VI. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Leiceſter. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. and Perth. Volume III. Part II. containing Weſt Goſcote Hundred.* Nichols and Son. 1804.

THE general account which has been already given of the different portions of this work*, and the various extracts taken from it, muſt have furniſhed our readers with a ſufficient knowledge of its general merit; we ſhall only add, that it is continued with a ſpirit of exertion ſcarcely rivalled even in the former volumes. In the hands of Mr. Nichols, the hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire appears to have not only a provincial but a general utility. It has matter intermixed, belonging to other places, which yet collaterally clears the hiſtory of that county; it is a vehicle for the hiſtory of ancient manners, arts, and cuſtoms, has added copiouſly to the preſent ſtores of our national biography, and ſupplied frequent gratification to thoſe who are fond of the elegancies of natural ſcience.

To preſent our readers with any thing like a detailed analyſis of the work would be impoſſible: the preſent portion relates almoſt entirely to a particular hundred; and we ſhall content ourſelves with exhibiting ſuch extracts, by way of ſpecimens, as cannot fail to intereſt every reader of a liberal curioſity.

In the hiſtory of the Greys of Bradgate, p. 661, the accuracy of the antiquary is happily engrafted on the reſearches of the biographer. The portraits of Edward IV. and his Queen, *Elizabeth Grey*, taken from a window at Canterbury, are entitled to particular attention; and the life of *Lady Jane*, who was born at Bradgate, deſerves to be extracted, as containing a valuable ſpecimen of her epiſtolary correſpondence.

"The rebellion proved fatal to the Lady Jane and her huſband. The Duke of Suffolk's guilt was imputed to her; and, though the rebels and malecontents ſeemed chiefly to reſt their hopes on the Lady Elizabeth and the Earl of Devonſhire, the Queen, incapable of generoſity or clemency, determined to remove every perſon from whom the leaſt danger could be apprehended. Warning was given the Lady Jane to prepare for death; a doom which ſhe had long expected, and which the innocence of her life, as well as the misfortunes to which ſhe had been expoſed, rendered no unwelcome news to her. The Queen's bigoted zeal, under colour of tender mercy to the priſoner's

* See Brit. Crit. vol. vii. pp. 101, 365; xii. p. 93; and xvi. p. 345.

ſoul,

ſoul, induced her to ſend divines, who moleſted her with perpetual diſputation; and even a reprieve of three days was granted her, in hopes that ſhe would be perſuaded, during that time, to pay, by a timely converſion, ſome regard to her eternal welfare. The Lady Jane had preſence of mind, in thoſe melancholy circumſtances, not only to defend her religion by all the topics then in uſe, but alſo to write the following Letter to the Duke of Suffolk.

"Father, although it hath pleaſed God to haſten my death by you, by whom my life ſhould rather have been lengthened; yet can I ſo patiently take it, as I yield God more hearty thanks for ſhortening my woful days, than if all the world had been given unto my poſſeſſions, with life lengthened at my own will. And albeit I am well aſſured of your impatient dolors, redoubled manifold ways, both in bewailing your own woe, and eſpecially (as I hear) my unfortunate ſtate; yet, my dear father, (if I may without offence rejoice in my own miſhaps) me ſeems in this I may account myſelf bleſſed, that, waſhing my hands with the innocency of my fact, my guiltleſs blood may cry before the Lord, Mercy to the Innocent. And yet, though I muſt needs acknowledge that, being conſtrained, and, as you wot well enough, continually aſſayed, in taking upon me I ſeemed to conſent, and therein grievouſly offended the Queen and her laws; yet do I aſſuredly truſt, that this my offence towards God is ſo much the leſs, in that, being in ſo royal ſtate as I was, mine inforced honour blended never with mine innocent heart. And thus, good father, I have opened unto you the ſtate wherein I at preſent ſtand; whoſe death at hand, although to you perhaps it may ſeem right woful, to me there is nothing that can be more welcome, than from this vale of miſery to aſpire to that heavenly throne of all joy and pleaſure with Chriſt our Saviour; in whoſe ſtedfaſt faith (if it may be lawful for the daughter ſo to write to the father) the Lord that hitherto hath ſtrengthened you, ſo continue you; that at the laſt we may meet in Heaven, with the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt."*

In the hiſtory of the opulent and ancient family of Shirley are compriſed many curious and valuable fragments, particularly a Letter, engraved in fac ſimile, from Charles II. while in exile, to the Lady Catharine Shirley, on the death of her huſband, who, after having been ſeven times impriſoned in the Tower, was ſuſpected to have been poiſoned there, Nov. 6, 1656, by the uſurper Cromwell.

"Bruſſelles, 20 Oct. 1657.

"It hath been my particular care of you, that I have this long deferred to lament with you the greate loſſe that you and I have ſuſtained, leaſt in ſteede of comfortinge, I might farther expoſe you to the will of thoſe, who will be glad of any occaſion to do you further prejudice; but I am promiſed that this ſhall be put ſafely into your hands, though it may be not ſo ſoone as I wiſh; and I am very willing you ſhould

* Harl. MSS. 2194, 13, p. 23, b.

know,

know, which I ſuppoſe you cannot doute, that I bear a great parte with you of your affliction; and whenever it ſhall be in my power to make it lighter, you ſhall ſee I retayne a very kinde memory of your frinde by the care I ſhall have of you and all his relations: and of this you may depend upon the worde of,

Your very affectionate
frinde,
CHARLES R."

In a ſubſequent page, 722, is a curious life of the eccentric *Sir Robert Shirley*, who, having ſerved various princes (and particularly the Perſian Sophi) as a ſoldier, was, in 1611, ſent on an eſpecial embaſſy from Shah Abbas to the Engliſh Court.

At p. 747, is a memoir of Lilly the aſtrologer, chiefly compiled from the hiſtory of his life and times, and followed by a complete liſt of all his publications. At the cloſe, Mr. Nichols obſerves,

" Lilly, though known to be an impoſtor, had a penſion conferred on him by the council of ſtate. The Royaliſts treated him with ridicule and contempt. He is the Sidrophel of Butler; and Sir John Birkenhead, in his " Paul's Church Yard", ſatirizes his Almanack, where he mentions " Merlinus Anglicus, the art of diſcovering all that never was, and all that never ſhall be". Gataker, who well knew the futility of his art, calls him " blind buzzard". He ſeems to have been checked by no ſcruples in promoting the Rebellion; and indeed tells us himſelf, that he engaged body and ſoul in the cauſe of the Parliament.

" A little before his death, he adopted one William Coley, a taylor of Oxford, for his ſon, by the name of *Merlin Junior*; and made him a preſent of the impreſſion of his Almanack, which had been printed ſix and thirty years ſucceſſively; but he bequeathed his eſtate at Herſham to one of the ſons of his friend and patron, Bulſtrode Whitelock; and his magical utenſils came all into the hands of Dr. Cauſin, his ſucceſſor, of famous memory. His Almanack, which maintained its reputation for a long courſe of years, ſeems to have been one of thoſe books which are thought *neceſſary for all families*. I can eaſily imagine that the author ſcarce ever went into the houſe of a mechanic where he did not ſee it on the ſame ſhelf with " the Practice of Piety" and the " Whole Duty of Man."

Nor is entertainment wanting in this valuable work, even to the London antiquary. At p. 840, Mr. Nichols introduces the Hermitage near *Cripplegate*, which had been a cell to the Abbey of Garendon, in Leiceſterſhire, from the reign of Henry III. to the Diſſolution; for the elucidation of which hiſtory, he ſeems to have taken ample pains, among the Records belonging to the city of London.

The memoirs of Dr. Pulteney (p. 848), Biſhop Latimer (p. 1061), and Biſhop Hurd (p. 1127), we peruſed with much pleaſure,

pleaſure. The life of Dr. Pulteney was peculiarly ſerviceable to botanical ſcience, and his kindneſs often facilitated the reſearches neceſſary for the preſent Hiſtory. Biſhop Latimer's life affords the choiceſt entertainment, and is enriched with accurate tranſcripts of ſeveral of his original Letters; and Biſhop Hurd's, the ſtores of whoſe various, acute, and ornamental literature have ſo long been venerated, cannot but deſerve the reader's favourable attention.

Attached to the hiſtory of Loughborough is a long and valuable note upon the contagious diſtemper, formerly known in this country by the name of the *ſweating ſickneſs*; the laſt appearance of which ſeems to have been in 1554. We tranſcribe it as one of thoſe curious anecdotes of ancient life, with which the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire abounds.

"This was the laſt viſitation of this extraordinary malady, which the learned Dr. Freind juſtly calls ſomething very remarkable and wonderful; a diſtemper, which was never heard of before in any age or nation; and which, after returning now and then for the ſpace of ſome years, has ever ſince entirely diſappeared. It originally was a native of our own iſland, and upon this account it is not ſo ſtrange that it ſhould be the moſt accurately deſcribed by one of our countrymen, the great and learned Dr. Caius. It began at firſt in 1483, in Henry the Seventh's army, upon his landing at Milford Haven, and ſpread itſelf in London from the 21ſt of September to the end of October. It returned here *five* times, and always in ſummer, firſt in 1485; then in 1506; afterwards in 1517, when it was ſo violent, that it killed in the ſpace of three hours; ſo that many of the nobility died; and of the vulgar ſort, in ſeveral towns, half often periſhed. It appeared the fourth time in 1528, and proved mortal then in the ſpace of ſix hours. Many of the courtiers died of it; and Henry the Eighth himſelf was in danger. In 1529. and only then, it infeſted the Netherlands and Germany; in which laſt country it did much miſchief, and deſtroyed many; and particularly was the occaſion of interrupting a conference at Marpurgh between Luther and Zuinglius about the Euchariſt. The laſt return of it with us was in 1554. In Weſtminſter it carried off 120 in a day; and the two ſons of Charles Brandon, both Dukes of Suffolk, died of it. At Shrewſbury, particularly where Dr. Caius reſided, it broke out in a very furious manner. The deſcription he gave of it is terrible, like the plague of Athens. He very properly calls it a peſtilent contagious fever of one natural day. The ſweat itſelf he reckons only as a ſymptom or reaſon of this fever. The manner of its ſeizure was thus: firſt, it affected ſome particular part, attended with inward heat and burning, unquenchable thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, ſickneſs at ſtomach and heart (though ſeldom vomiting), headach, delirium, then faintneſs and exceſſive drowſineſs. The pulſe quick and vehement, and the breath ſhort and labouring. Children, poor and old people, leſs ſubject to it. Of others, ſcarce any eſcaped the attack; and moſt died. In that town, where it laſted *ſeven* months, periſhed near a thouſand. Even travelling into France and Flanders they did not eſcape it: and, what is ſtrange, even the Scotch were free,

and

and the Engliſh only affected, and foreigners not affected in England. None recovered under twenty-four hours. At firſt the phyſicians were much puzzled how to treat it; the only cure was to carry on the ſweat, which was neceſſary, for a long time; for, if ſtopt, it was dangerous, or fatal. The way, therefore, was to be patient, and lie ſtill, and not to take cold. If Nature was not ſtrong enough to do it, Art ſhould aſſiſt her in promoting the ſweat, by cloaths, medicine, wine, &c. The violence of it over in fifteen hours; but no ſecurity till twenty-four were paſſed. In ſome there was a neceſſity to repeat the ſweating; in ſtrong conſtitutions *twelve* times. Great danger to remove out of bed; ſome, who had not ſweated enough, fell into very ill fevers. No fleſh in all the time; no drink for the *firſt* five hours; for in the *ſeventh*, the diſtemper increaſes; about the *ninth* delirium; ſleep to be avoided by all means. It appeared by experience, as the Lord Bacon obſerves, that this diſeaſe was rather a ſurprize of nature, than obſtinate to remedies, if it were in time well. For, when proper care was taken, the patient generally recovered". Dr. Freind's Hiſtory of Phyſic, part ii, p. 333–336; Dr. Kaye's account of this ſickneſs, intituled "De Ephemerâ Britannica", was publiſhed in 1556, and very neatly reprinted at London in 1721, 8vo. The Dedication to Anthony Perrenot, Biſhop of Arras, is dated Jan. 11, 1555. To the firſt edition the author ſubjoined, Galen's two books, "De Libris propriis", and "de Ordine Librorum ſuorum"; and Hippocrates's book, "De ratione victûs in Morbis acutis". Dr. Kaye deſcribes it as a new, ſtrange, and violent diſeaſe; for when it attacked any man, he either died or eſcaped within nine or ten hours; if he ſlept, to which all were then naturally inclined, he died in ſix hours; and if he took the leaſt cold, in three. It raged among men of the ſtrongeſt conſtitutions and years; few aged men, women, or children being ſubject to it, or dying of it; but which was moſt ſtrange, no foreigner who was then in England died by it, though 400 Frenchmen were attending the ambaſſador where it was hotteſt. The Engliſh, as ſingled out, ſickened and died of it in other countries, without any danger to the natives. It was firſt known among us in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. but was not ſo violent as now: 800 perſons died of it in a week in London; and in a few days about 960 at Norwich. Blomefield's Norwich, p. 131, 756; Baker, p. 341; Holinſhed, p. 764, 794; Stowe, p. 486. It did not viſit Norwich, in 1517, 1528, or 1529. It began Sept. 21, 1483, and laſted to the end of October. It ſeized the parties with a violent *burning ſweat*, which ſo violently diſtempered the blood with ardent heat, ſcarce one in 100 eſcaped alive; for which account it was alſo called the *dead ſweat*; for all were inanimate as ſoon as it took them, or very ſoon after yielded up the ghoſt; and what was worſe, as it appeared afterwards (Hall, fol. 111, 6 Hen. VII.) the ſame perſons were liable to the ſame diſeaſe again. (Blomefield, p. 126) Baker ſays, the remedy found was, that if one was taken with it in the day, he was preſently to lie down without talking, and never riſe of twenty-four hours; and if in the night not to riſe at all during that time; and neither eat or drink, or at leaſt but moderately. "In the ſame yeere a new kind of ſickenes invaded ſuddenlie the people of this land, paſſing through the ſame from the one end to the other. It began about the one and twentieth of September, and

and continued untill the latter end of October, beinge ſo ſharpe and deadlie, that the like never was heard of to anie man's remembrance before that time; for ſuddenlie a deadlie burning ſweat ſo aſſailed their bodies and diſtempered their blood with a moſt ardent heat, that ſcarce one amongſt an hundred that ſickened did eſcape with life; for all in manner, as ſoon as the ſweate tooke them, or within a ſhort time after yielded the ghoſt. Beſide the great number which deceaſed within the citie of London, two maiors ſucceſſivelie died within eight daies, and ſix aldermen. At length by the diligent obſervation of thoſe that eſcaped (which marking what things had doone them good and holpen to their deliverance, uſed the like againe, when they fell into the ſame diſeaſe the ſecond or third time as to diverſe it chanced) a remedie was found for that mortall maladie, which was this: if a man in the day time were taken with the ſweat, then ſhould he ſtraight lie downe with all his clothes and garmentes, and continue in in his ſweate four and twentie houres, after ſo moderate a ſort as might be. If in the night he chanced to be taken, then ſhould he not riſe out of his bed for the ſpace of four and twentie houres, ſo caſting the clothes that he might in no wiſe provoke the ſweat; but lie ſo temperatlie, that the water might diſtill out ſoftlie of the owne accord, and to abſtaine from all meat, if he might ſo long ſuffer hunger; and to take no more drinke, neither hot nor colde, than would moderatelie quench and aſſwage his thirſtie appetite. Thus in lukewarm drinke, temperate heate, and meaſurable cloaths, manie eſcaped. Few which uſed this order (after it was found out) died of this ſweat. Marie one point diligentlie above all other in this cure is to be obſerved, that he never did put his hand or foot out of the bed to refreſh or coole himſelfe, which to doo is no leſſe jeopardie than ſhort and preſent death. Thus this diſeaſe, comming in the firſt yeare of king Henrie's reigne, was judged (of ſome) to be a token and ſigne of a troublous reigne of the ſame kinge, as the proofe partlie afterwards ſhewed itſelf." Hollinſhed, p. 763, copied by Grafton, p. 857. Hall ſays, "it was ſo ſore, ſo paynfull and ſharp that the lyke was never harde of to any mane's remembrancie before that time. For ſodenly a deadly and burnynge ſweate invade their bodyes and vexed their blood with a moſt ardent heate, infeſting the ſtomach and the head previouſly; by the tormentyng and vexacion of which ſicknes, men were ſo ſore handled, and ſo paynfully pangned, that if they were layed in their bed, beyng not liable to ſuffre the importunate heat, they caſt away the ſhetes and all the clothes lying on the bed. If they were within apparell and veſtures, they would put off all their garmentes even to their ſhertes. Others were ſo drye, that they dranke the colde water to quenche their importune heat and inſaciable thirſt. Others that coulde or at the leaſt woulde abyde the heat and ſtyntche (for in dede the ſweate had a great and a ſtrong ſavoure) cauſed clothes to be layed upon them, as much as they coulde beare, to dryve out the ſweate, yf it might be. All in maner, as ſone as the ſweate toke them, or within a ſhort ſpace after, yelded up their ghoſt. When any perſon had fully and completely ſweate twenty-four houres (for ſo long did the ſtrength of this plague hold them) he ſhould be then cleerly delyvered of his deſeaſe; yet not ſo cleane ryd of it, but that he might ſhortly relaps, and fall agayn into

into the ſame evyll pyt; yea, agayne and twyſe agayne, as many one indede dyd, which after the third tyme dyed of the ſame. This ſtraunge and unknown deſeaſe, at that tyme, vexed and greved only the realme of England in every toune and village, as yt dyd diverſe tymes after. But lv yere after yt ſayled into Flaunders, and after into Germany, where it deſtroyed people innumerable for-lack of knowledge of the Engliſh experience." Hall, f. 111. It came again 22 Hen. VII. (Ib. f. iix) 9 Hen. VIII. "this malady was ſo cruell, that it killed ſome within three houres; ſome within twoo houres; ſome merry about diner, and dedde at ſupper. Many dyed in the kynge's court; the lorde Clinton, the lorde Grey of Wilton, and many knightes, gentlemen, and officers. For this plague Mighelmas terme was adjourned; and, becauſe that this malady continued from July to the middle of December, the kyng kept hymſelf ever with a ſmall compaignie, and kept no ſolemnne Chriſtmas, willing to have no reaſon or feare of infeccion. In ſome one toune halfe the people died; and in ſome other the thirde parte, the ſweate was ſo fervent and infeccious (f. lxiii.) 20 Hen. VIII. in the end of May it began again at London, and went through the realm. Many died within five or ſix hours; divers in the court, among them, Sir Francis Peynts, who was embaſſador to Spain. The king and court remained at Tittenhanger, which was daily purged with fires and other preſervatives. F. clxxi." P. 891.

To lay the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire under further contributions, for the benefit of our readers, would be unneceſſary; and we take our leave with obſerving, that when every circumſtance is conſidered, both with reſpect to the difficulties of the work itſelf, and the ſituation and engagements of the author, we cannot but wonder that he has performed ſo much.

Many of the plates, the number of which, in this portion of the work alone, amounts to 96, are executed in a handſome ſtyle; and the volume cloſes with a general Appendix, containing not only additions and corrections to the former hundreds, but an Hiſtory of the Civil War in Leiceſterſhire, during the unhappy reign of Charles I.

ART. VII. *The Correſpondence of Samuel Richardſon, Author of Pamela, Clariſſa, and Sir Charles Grandiſon. Selected from the original Manuſcripts, bequeathed by him to his Family. To which are prefixed, a Biographical Account of that Author, and Obſervations on his Writings. By Anna Lætitia Barbauld. In Six Volumes.* 8vo. 2l. 5s. Phillips. 1804.

VARIOUS opinions prevail on the ſubject of publiſhing the poſthumous Letters of diſtinguiſhed individuals; but we think that, in this particular, a line may be eaſily and accurately drawn.

drawn. If the private papers of a deceaſed man of genius are to be ranſacked, and each remoter connection to be importuned for every written ſcrap, with a view to indiſcriminate publication, as has often been the caſe, we proteſt againſt ſuch a proceeding without reſerve, and with ſeverity: but, when the author himſelf, as in the preſent inſtance, preſerved copies of his more intereſting correſpondence, and was at the ſame time eminently ſuperior in epiſtolary merit, a judicious ſelection of his Letters is no unbecoming tribute of reſpect to the memory of the deceaſed, and cannot fail to be an acceptable preſent to the public. It may be truly ſaid of Richardſon, that no writer ever more excelled in that ſpecies of novel-writing which he may be almoſt ſaid to have invented, matured, and perfected. His productions have ſtood the teſt of many ſucceeding years, and have enjoyed the approbation of the beſt and ſoundeſt critics. His works have been tranſlated into almoſt every European language, and have thus evinced their merit to be of univerſal intereſt, and not limited by any local or national prejudices. We may venture to ſay, that there is not an individual, however diverſified his ſtudies, employments, and purſuits, or however advanced in the progreſs of life, that will not experience occaſional delight from an incidental peruſal of any one of this author's publications. The prolixity of ſome of them may and will prevent thoſe who are ſeriouſly occupied from reading them with continuity; but we defy any reader of taſte to open either Pamela, Clariſſa, or Sir Charles Grandiſon without being for ſome interval agreeably detained and amuſed.

The life of a man circumſtanced as Richardſon was, cannot be expected to give occaſion for a very protracted or much diverſified narrative. His progreſs to opulence and to fame was the ſilent but certain conſequence of induſtry and talents, obſtructed by no momentous impediments, nor diſtracted by any romantic or extraordinary adventures; yet the ingenious editor, Mrs. Barbauld, has filled a ſpace of more than two hundred pages, partly with a biographical ſketch, and partly with obſervations on the author's works, in a manner ſo pleaſing and ſo intereſting, that few readers will object to it either tediouſneſs or length. The remarks on Richardſon's publications are ſenſible and judicious; and the ſhort account of the individuals who were diſtinguiſhed by his friendſhip and correſpondence, and who are more prominently brought forward to notice in the preſent work, is pertinent and acceptable.

It remains to enumerate the principal characters between whom and Richardſon the Letters which are here publiſhed paſſed. Theſe are, Aaron Hill, Meſſrs. Strahan, Harris, Cave,

Cave, Dr. Young, Colley Cibber, Mrs. Pilkington, the Rev. B. Kennicott, Mr. Duncombe, Miſs Highmore and Miſs Mulſo, Mr. Spence, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Klopſtock, Dr. and Mrs. Delany, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, Lady Bradſhaigh, under the name of Belfour. There is ſomething very ſingular and romantic in this Lady's correſpondence with Richardſon; and preciſely the ſame as we have lately had occaſion to notice, in ſome poſthumous Letters to and from Rouſſeau. Lady Bradſhaigh, calling herſelf Belfour, wrote to the author of Clariſſa, after reading the firſt four volumes, acquainting him, that a report prevailed, that the Hiſtory of Clariſſa was to end in a moſt tragical manner; and, expreſſing her abhorrence of ſuch a cataſtrophe, begged to be ſatisfied of the truth, by a few lines, inſerted in the Whitehall Evening Poſt. Richardſon complied with her requeſt; in conſequence of which, a long and intereſting correſpondence followed, and a friendſhip alike amiable and intimate. Theſe Letters occupy the ſpace of almoſt two volumes. The reader will alſo find Letters between Richardſon and Lady Echlin, the Rev. Mark Hildeſley, (Biſhop of Sodor and Man,) and many others.

A few ſpecimens will, of courſe, be expected; and we accordingly ſelect the following.

"To Mr. Hill.

Oct. 27, 1748.

"Dear Sir,

"With regard to ſome parts of your favour of the nineteenth, I will only ſay, that I am too much pained on your account to expreſs any thing but my pain. A mind ſo noble! ſo generous! ſo under-rating intentional good from himſelf! ſo over-rating trifling benefits from others! But no more on this ſubject. You are an alien, Sir, in this world; and no wonder that the baſe world treat you as ſuch.

"You are ſo very earneſt about transferring to me the copyright to all your works, that I will only ſay, that that point muſt be left to the future iſſue of things. But I will keep account. I will, though I were to know how to uſe the value of your favours as to thoſe iſſues (never can I the value of your generous intentions). You will allow me to repeat, *I will keep account.* It is therefore time enough to think of the blank receipt you have had the goodneſs to ſend me to fill up.

"Would to heaven that all men had the ſame (I am ſure I may call it juſt) opinion of your works that I have! But—ſhall I tell you, Sir?—The world, the taſte of the world, is altered ſince you withdrew from it. Your writings require thought to read, and to take in their whole force; and the world has no thought to beſtow. Simplicity is all their cry; yet hardly do theſe criers know what they mean by the noble word. They may ſee a thouſand beauties obvious to the eye; but if there lie jewels in the mine that require labour to

come

come at, they will not dig. I do not think, that were Milton's Paradiſe Loſt to be now publiſhed as a new work, it would be well received. Shakeſpeare, with all his beauties, would, as a modern writer, be hiſſed off the ſtage. Your ſentiments, even they will have it who allow them to be noble, are too munificently adorned; and they want you to deſcend to their level. Will you, Sir, excuſe me this freedom? Yet I can no longer excuſe myſelf, to the love and to the veneration mingled that I bear to you, if I do not acquaint you with what the world you wiſh to mend ſays of your writings. And yet, for my own part, I am convinced that the fault lies in that indolent (that lazy, I ſhould rather call it) world. You would not, I am ſure, wiſh to write to a future age only.—A chance, too, ſo great, that poſterity will be mended by what ſhall be handed down to them by this. And few, very few, are they who make it their ſtudy and their labour to ſtem the tide of popular diſapprobation or prejudice. Beſides, I am of opinion, that it is neceſſary for a genius to accommodate itſelf to the mode and taſte of the world it is caſt into, ſince works publiſhed in this age muſt take root in it to flouriſh in the next.

" As to your title, Sir, which you are pleaſed to require my opinion of, let me premiſe, that there was a time, and that within my own remembrance, when a pompous title was almoſt neceſſary to promote the ſale of a book. But the bookſellers, whoſe buſineſs is to watch the taſte and foibles of the public, ſoon (as they never fail on ſuch occaſions to do) wore out that faſhion; and now, verifying the old obſervation, that good wine needs no buſh, a pompous or laboured title is looked upon as a certain ſign of want of merit in the performance, and hardly ever becomes an invitation to the purchaſer.

" As to your particular title to this great work, I have your pardon to beg, if I refer to your conſideration, whether epic, truly epic, as the piece is*, you would chooſe to call it epic in the title-page; ſince hundreds who will ſee the title, will not, at the time, have ſeen your admirable definition of the word. Excuſe, Sir, this freedom alſo, and excuſe theſe excuſes.—I am exceedingly preſſed in time, and ſhall be for ſome time to come, or, ſloven as I am in my pen, this ſhould not have gone.

" God forbid that I ſhould have given you cauſe to ſay, as a recommendation, that there will be more proſe than verſe in your future works.

" I believe, Sir, that Mr. Garrick, in particular, has not in any manner entered into vindictive reflections. I never ſaw him on the ſtage; but of late I am pretty well acquainted with him. I know he honours you. But he thinks you above the preſent low taſte; (this I ſpeak in confidence) and once I heard him ſay as much, and wiſh that you could deſcend to it. Hence one of the reaſons that have impelled me to be ſo bold as I have been in this letter.

" The occaſion of the black wax I uſe, is the loſs of an excellent ſiſter. We loved each other tenderly! But my frequent, I might

---

" * Gideon; or, the Patriot. An epic Poem.

ſay

ſay conſtant, diſorders of the nervous kind ought to remind me, as a conſolation, of David's ſelf-comfort on the death of his child, perhaps oftener than it does, immerſed as I am in my own trifles, and in buſineſs, that the common parental care permits me not to quit, though it becomes every day more irkſome to me than another.

I am, Sir,
With true affection,
Your moſt faithful,
and obedient ſervant,
S. RICHARDSON." P. 119.

The above ſhows the tranſitory tenour of human fame; the works of A. Hill are ſeldom read, and we doubt whether even his name be generally known among the younger readers of poetry.

"To DR. YOUNG.

May 29, 1759.

"Thanks to my dear and good Dr. Young for his kind letter by Mr. Shotbolt.

"I hope, Sir, you are quite recovered of your feveriſh complaint.

"I have written urgently to Mr. Johnſon: but it would be pity to baulk the ſale. Mr. Millar has ordered one thouſand to be printed.

"I was very deſirous that the anecdote of Addiſon's death-ſcene ſhould be inſerted; yet, ſo many admirable things as there are in every page of the piece, was ſorry to have *that* made the ſole end of your writing *it*. Your ſubject of original compoſition is new, and nobly ſpirited. How much is your execution admired! But three good judges of my acquaintance, and good men too, wiſh, as I preſumed formerly myſelf to propoſe, that the ſubject had been kept more ſeparate and diſtinct. They think the next-to divine vehemence (ſo one of them expreſſed himſelf) with which original writing is recommended, ſuffers ſome cooling abatement, which it would not have done had the ſolemn ſubject been left to the laſt, when the critic, the ſcholar, the claſſic, might properly have given place to the Chriſtian divine.

"Let me aſk (however great and noble what you ſay of Mr. Addiſon's death is) whether it may not bear ſhortening? Will it not be thought laboured? And when from the different nature of diſeaſes, ſome of them are literally incapacitating, and deliriums happen often, is it not, or may it not be, diſcouraging to ſurviving friends to find wanting, in the dying, thoſe tokens of reſignation and true Chriſtian piety which Mr. Addiſon was graciouſly enabled to expreſs ſo exemplarily to Lord W. Sir J—. S—. was a good man, yet I have heard you mention his anxiety, and painful death, with no ſmall concern. Forgive my freedom: but I know you will.

"One of Dr. Warburton's remarks was, that the character of an original writer is not confined to ſubject, but extends to manner; by this diſtinction, I preſume, ſecuring his friend Pope's originality. But he mentioned this with ſo much good humour, that I ſhould have been glad to have heard you both in conference upon the ſubject.

" This is not a favourable day to me: may every one, for many happy years, be more ſo to you, my dear Dr. Young, prays

" Your moſt affectionate

" and faithful Servant,

" S. RICHARDSON." Vol. ii. p. 54.

The above is alike creditable to the author's piety and good ſenſe.

In the third volume, the Letters from Mrs. Klopſtock, the wife of the celebrated German poet, cannot be read without peculiar intereſt. We proceed to inſert the commencement of the correſpondence between Lady Bradſhaigh and Richardſon; and regret that we muſt limit ourſelves to the two firſt Letters.

" To MR. RICHARDSON.

" *October* 10, 1748.

" I am preſſed, Sir, by a multitude of your admirers, to plead in behalf of your amiable Clariſſa; having too much reaſon, from hints given in your four volumes, from a certain advertiſement, and from your forbearing to write, after promiſing all endeavours ſhould be uſed towards ſatisfying the diſcontented; from all theſe, I ſay, I have but too much reaſon to apprehend a fatal cataſtrophe. I have heard that ſome of your adviſers, who delight in horror, (deteſtable wretches!) inſiſted upon rapes, ruin, and deſtruction; others, who feel for the virtuous in diſtreſs, (bleſſings for ever attend them!) pleaded for the contrary. Could you be deaf to theſe, and comply with thoſe? Is it poſſible, that he who has the art to pleaſe in ſoftneſs, in the moſt natural, eaſy, humourous, and ſenſible manner, can reſolve to give joy only to the ill-natured reader, and heave the compaſſionate breaſt with tears for irremediable woes? Tears I would chooſe to ſhed for virtue in diſtreſs; but ſtill would ſuffer to flow, in greater abundance, for unexpected turns of happineſs, in which, Sir, you excel any other author I ever read! where nature ought to be touched, you make the very ſoul feel.

" Which conſideration (amongſt many others) will, I hope, induce you not to vary from what has given your good-natured and judicious readers ſo much pleaſure. It is not murder, or any other horrid act, but the preceding diſtreſſes, which touch and raiſe the paſſions of thoſe, at leaſt of whom an author would wiſh to pleaſe, ſuppoſing him to be ſuch a one as I take you to be. Therefore, Sir, after you have brought the divine Clariſſa to the very brink of deſtruction, let me intreat (may I ſay, inſiſt upon) a turn, that will make your almoſt deſpairing readers half mad with joy. I know you cannot help doing it, to give yourſelf ſatisfaction; for I pretend to know your heart ſo well, that you muſt think it a crime, never to be forgiven, to leave vice triumphant, and virtue depreſſed.

" If you think, by the hints given, that the event is too generally gueſſed at, and for that reaſon think it too late to alter your ſcheme, I boldly aſſert—not at all; write a little excuſe to the reader, " that you had a deſign of concluding ſo and ſo, but was given to underſtand

it

it would diſappoint ſo many of your readers, that, upon mature deliberation and advice of friends, you had reſolved on the contrary."

"Now, Sir, I muſt inform you, that I do bluſh moſt immoderately, which I rejoice to feel; for I muſt be miſtreſs of a conſummate aſſurance, in offering to put words in the mouth of the ingenious Mr. Richardſon, without a bluſh of the deepeſt dye.

"I have all this time pleaded only in behalf of Clariſſa; but you muſt know, (though I ſhall bluſh again) that if I was to die for it, I cannot help being fond of Lovelace. A ſad dog! why would you make him ſo wicked, and yet ſo agreeable? He ſays, ſometime or other he deſigns being a good man, from which words I have great hopes; and, in excuſe for my liking him, I muſt ſay, I have made him ſo, up to my own heart's wiſh; a faultleſs huſband have I made him, even without danger of a relapſe. A fooliſh rake may die one; but a ſenſible rake muſt reform, at leaſt in the hands of a ſenſible author it ought to be ſo, and will, I hope.

"If you diſappoint me, attend my curſe:—May the hatred of all the young, beautiful, and virtuous, for ever be your portion! and may your eyes never behold any thing but age and deformity! may you meet with applauſe only from envious old maids, ſurly bachelors, and tyrannical parents! may you be doomed to the company of ſuch! and, after death may their ugly ſouls haunt you!

"Now make Lovelace and Clariſſa unhappy if you dare.

"Perhaps you may think all this proceeds from a giddy girl of ſixteen; but know I am paſt my romantic time of life, though young enough to wiſh two lovers happy in a married ſtate. As I myſelf am in that claſs, it makes me ſtill more anxious for the lovely pair. I have common underſtanding, and middling judgment, for one of my ſex, which I tell you for fear you ſhould not find it out; but if you take me for a fool, I do not care a ſtraw. What I have ſaid is without the leaſt vanity, not but modeſty would have forbid; but that you only know me by the name of

"BELFOUR."

"To MR. RICHARDSON.

"DEAR SIR,

"Let me intreat! only ſuppoſe all the good-natured, compaſſionate, and diſtreſſed on their knees at your feet, can you let them beg in vain?

"I have ſometimes a faint glimmering of hope, at other times am in deſpair, which almoſt makes me mad, and ſo, Sir, you have reaſon to think me; but you have given me ſo great a proof of your goodnature and complaiſance, that I depend upon being excuſed for continuing to treſpaſs upon your time and patience.

"I muſt add, that I am in a houſe full of company who are wondering at my frequent retirements; ſo that I can only now and then ſnatch half an hour to write what at that time comes into my head. Wonder not, therefore, at the incoherence of this tedious epiſtle; but write I muſt, or die, for I can neither eat or ſleep till I am diſburdened of my load.

"That it is to fall upon you, Sir, I am ſorry; but through an unlucky neceſſity it muſt be ſo. Had you not favoured me with your's,

you

you never had been troubled with this; and I own it hard you ſhould ſuffer for your being ſo infinitely obliging.

" I will not ſay this ſhall be the laſt, I hope not; I will flatter myſelf that I may think a letter of thanks neceſſary.

" The reaſon of my concealing my name is not for want of confidence in you, but really and truly out of a principle of modeſty: for well may I be aſhamed to write in the manner I have done!

" I have now, Sir, been very grave with you, and muſt beg pardon for my laſt airy epiſtle, in which I took the liberty to uſe many hard ſentences, and even curſes; but I hope I ſhall have reaſon to turn them into bleſſings, from the bottom of my heart.

" Think not I expect an anſwer to all this, indeed I do not.

" I ſhould be glad if you would order Mr. Rivington juſt to tell me he has delivered this to you; and, O what I ſhall feel, when I read —" This day is publiſhed, a continuation of The Hiſtory of Miſs Clariſſa Harlowe!" I am aſhamed to ſay how much I ſhall be affected; but be it as it will, I ſhall ever acknowledge myſelf,

" Sir,

" Your obliged humble ſervant,

" BELFOUR." Vol. iv. p. 177.

After the above ſpecimens, it ſeems almoſt ſuperfluous to inform the reader, that this publication will not fail to communicate a large portion of entertainment. It ſeems alike uſeleſs, to give any opinion on the internal merits of the work itſelf. As far as Richardſon is concerned, his fame has been ſo long and ſo permanently eſtabliſhed, as to defy any cenſure, and not to require our praiſe. He certainly exhibits an admirable model of epiſtolary writing. His great characteriſtic is the *ſimplex munditiis* of Horace, eaſe without affectation. The chief drawback is an occaſional propenſity to tediouſneſs and prolixity; and, in matters of argument, ſo earneſt a deſire to convince and perſuade, that the original matter of diſpute is almoſt loſt in a labyrinth of words. Many examples of this defect occur in the Letters to Lady Bradſhaigh. Some of our readers will ſmile at the idea of Richardſon, an old man of ſixty-five, walking up and down for two hours in the Park, to exhibit himſelf to the view and examination of his unknown correſpondent. Yet ſo it was, and ſuch is human nature, however abſurd and prepoſterous it may appear to ſurly critics. In theſe Letters, Richardſon will be found to ſpeak with an unbecoming contempt of Fielding, whoſe reputation as an author is at leaſt equal to his own. Tom Jones ever has found, and always will, as many admirers as Clariſſa; though beyond queſtion, as a moral writer, Richardſon claims and deſerves the pre-eminence. Of the correſpondents of Richardſon, we cannot ſpeak ſo favourably; they all unite in flattery to him; and have often little elſe in

their Letters. Some engravings are added, by way of embelliſhment, which do not deſerve much praiſe. The repreſentations of the remarkable characters who were with Richardſon at Tunbridge Wells, in 1748, convey very unſatisfactory reſemblances; nor can more be ſaid of the plate to the ſecond volume, which exhibits Richardſon reading the manuſcript of Sir Charles Grandiſon to his friends, in the Grotto of his houſe at North End. In this laſt, the Rev. Mr. Duncombe is ridiculouſly repreſented in a brown coat with ruffles. The head, however, of Richardſon himſelf, prefixed to the firſt volume, and of Lady Bradſhaigh in the ſixth, are both very pleaſing; and the book is remarkably well printed.

ART. VIII. *Sermons, ſelected and abridged, chiefly from minor Authors, from Trinity Sunday to the Twenty-fifth Sunday incluſive; adapted to the Epiſtle, Goſpel, or firſt Leſſons, or to the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year. Together with Eight occaſional Sermons, on important Subjects; and an earneſt Exhortation to attend Public Worſhip, &c. &c. Addreſſed by a Clergyman to his Pariſh[i]oners. For the Uſe of Families. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, A. M. Vicar of Chriſt Church, Hants; of Great Ouſeborn, Yorkſhire; and Editor of the Abridgment of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln's Elements of Chriſtian Theology. Vol. II.* 8vo. 716 pp. 10s. Rivingtons, &c. 1804.

IT is now twelve months [vol. xxii. p. 85] ſince we announced the publication of the firſt volume of this valuable ſelection of Sermons by Mr. Clapham. Having been taught to expect a continuance of the work, we refrained from delivering our ſentiments upon it ſo fully as we ſhould have done, had the firſt volume embraced the whole of the editor's plan. We have at preſent before us a ſecond volume, and unqueſtionably of ſuperior merit. The diſcourſes thus offered to the public have evidently for their principal object the religious and moral improvement of our countrymen; to the promotion of which, they are adapted with care and judgment. They have only to be carefully peruſed, in order to convey the moſt comprehenſive and ſalutary inſtruction, to intereſt the feelings, and gratify the taſte of all deſcriptions of readers. The leaſt informed may read and underſtand; the moſt accompliſhed may ponder and admire. The diſcourſes ſelected are ſhort,

to

to obviate a prevailing objection to longer compoſitions, which, at firſt ſight, ſeldom fail to offend by their length, or in the peruſal to weary by their prolixity. They embrace a great variety of matter, which is brought together into a comparatively ſmall ſpace, and are offered to the public in a compact and commodious form. The ſubjects are thoſe with which no Chriſtian ſhould be unacquainted, and which the compilers of our Liturgy were induſtrious to introduce to ſerious conſideration.

If this favourable opportunity of inſtruction be properly improved, the doctrines which are at any time delivered from the pulpit will afterwards be appoſitely elucidated and enforced in the retirement of the cloſet; or, which we earneſtly recommend, in the ſedate circles of ſuch conſiderate families as are deſirous to inform their minds, and eſtabliſh in their breaſts devout and holy diſpoſitions. The ſtyle of theſe Sermons is neceſſarily various, and perhaps no leſs neceſſarily intereſting from the very circumſtance of this variety.

The duties of the young and the old, of the rich and the poor, of maſters of families, of maſters and ſervants, in ſhort, all the primary and relative duties of mankind are here laid down with primitive ſimplicity, and enforced with apoſtolical fervency of zeal. To indulge in ſelection, where the whole is ſo unexceptionable, may ſeem to be invidious; but we cannot refuſe to ourſelves the pleaſure and ſatisfaction of pointing out to our readers thoſe diſcourſes which have in a more eſpecial manner attracted our involuntary approbation. The Conduct of the Lepers is an admirable Sermon. The pernicious Effects of Evil Company,—the different Ends of the Righteous and the Wicked,—Improvement of the Means of Salvation for the Concluſion of the Eccleſiaſtical Year,—are all valuable diſcourſes. It gave us pleaſure to obſerve ſo many Sermons by Skelton, Richmond, Riddoch, Lawſon, and more eſpecially by Dr. St. John; Mr. Clapham, in this and the preceding volume, having entirely, with the exception of one Sermon only, reprinted this ſcarce and valuable author, who is conſidered by many of the clergy, for animation and vigour, as among the firſt of our ſermon writers. The Occaſional Sermons (in number, eight) at the cloſe of this volume, poſſeſs uncommon merit. Of theſe, the third, fourth, fifth, and ſeventh are by Mr. C. himſelf; *that* on *Methodiſm* was firſt publiſhed nearly ten years ago, and is noticed in our ſixth volume, page 41. We looked upon it then, and we continue to regard it, as a "maſterly performance"; and we have no heſitation in repeating the wiſh, that it may be read by every clergyman, and by every Methodiſt, in the

(now United) Kingdom. From the ſpleen which a diſingenuous controverſialiſt has recently ſhown towards the author of this diſcourſe, we ſuſpect that he has found it difficult to digeſt its contents; for, though he profeſſes to hold no opinions in common with the ſectaries, we find him, in almoſt every page of his principal publication, making with them one common cauſe, notwithſtanding ſuch profeſſion. We recommend alſo to the attentive peruſal of the clergy, the Sermon entitled "the Duty and Advantages of Paſtoral Viſits", which is the fourth in the number of occaſional diſcourſes, and is now for the firſt time printed. To this diſcourſe we will confine our extracts; and, when our readers have peruſed them, we perſuade ourſelves that their ſentiments of its great and appropriate excellence will coincide with our own.

"Are we appointed", ſays this animated writer, addreſſing himſelf to his clerical brethren, "to any ſecular truſt? Are we, from an opinion of our judgment, and a confidence in our integrity, ſolicited to undertake the protection of the helpleſs, to ſupport the cauſe of the oppreſſed, or to conduct the buſineſs of the uninformed? We ſeek not, in ſuch caſes, mere juſtification from the world;—it is not altogether its cenſure which we dread, nor its approbation that we court; we act from a higher motive—from a ſenſe of right, from a principle of duty; by which means, we ſilence the murmurs of diſcontent, and annihilate the inſinuations of ſuſpicion. And is the ſame principle, the ſame diligence, the ſame zeal apparent in our profeſſional vocation? When we contemplate the deplorable ſtate of many of our pariſhioners, alienated by preſumptuous ſins, and daring impiety, from their God and Saviour, ſtanding on the precipice of eternity, and juſt ready to be ſwallowed up in the gulph,—do we ſhow a proportionate ſolicitude to reſcue them from the danger which threatens, and the puniſhment which awaits, them? Are we influenced by the awful conſideration, that "there is but a ſtep between them and death"; and that, if we do not "pluck them as a brand out of the burning", we ſhall incur of their Judge and our's, in the preſence of the aſſembled world, this ſtinging reproof,—"I have not ſent theſe prophets, yet they ran; I have not ſpoken, yet they propheſied?" P. 628.

The following is a very ſtriking paſſage, and recommends itſelf to the obſervance of the whole body of the clergy.

"Another advantage ariſing from our perſonal intercourſe with our pariſhioners will be, that we ſhall reſtore the church to that degree of luſtre and reputation, which it formerly enjoyed, and from which it has ſo lamentably fallen. The ſectaries, and thoſe whoſe doctrine is the moſt malignant in its tendency, are, at this moment, in many parts of the kingdom, ſurmounting every obſtacle, to eſtabliſh itinerant teachers in every village, in order "to draw away diſciples after them". From whom? From the miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church. Under what pretence? That the ſouls committed to our charge are neglected. God forbid that there ſhould be truth—God forbid there

ſhould

ſhould be the leaſt ſhadow of truth in the artful ſuggeſtion! Be that as it may, let us repel their ſchiſmatical attempts, by uniting as one man in the glorious cauſe of preſerving the Church from the reproach, and the Goſpel from the injury they both ſuſtain, by the guilt of neglect on the one hand*, and the intruſion of ignorance on the other." P. 630.

The concluſion of this Sermon unfolds ſo much piety in the author, and ſo laudable a ſolicitude for the ſucceſs of the Goſpel, that it cannot fail to be approved by every reader of congenial diſpoſitions.

" Laſtly, in order to animate our zeal, and invigorate our reſolution, let us, every day of our lives, anticipate the awful hour, when the dead, ſmall and great, ſhall ſtand before God—" when the Angels ſhall come forth, and ſever the wicked from among the juſt, and ſhall caſt them into the furnace of fire"—when no compenſation can be made to the unhappy wretches who ſhall be doomed to everlaſting miſery, whether through the pernicious prevalence of our example, or the fatal effect of our negligence—when, ſhould only one ſoul attribute to us excluſion from happineſs, and doom to perdition—we ſhall be overwhelmed with diſtraction and horror;—let us, as we recommend the anticipation of that day to our hearers, in order to deter them from vice, and eſtabliſh them in righteouſneſs, let us anticipate it ourſelves—and we ſhall, I am perſuaded, give ourſelves, not to the cares or the pleaſures of life, but " wholly to the miniſtry" we have undertaken, and ſhall make it our firſt concern to poſſes[s] the wiſdom of winning ſouls". Holy Spirit! without whoſe aid vigilance is ineffectual, and labour is vain; without whoſe bleſſing, whoſoever planteth, or whoſoever watereth, will receive no increaſe; grant, we implore thee, the aſſiſtance of thy grace, to the miniſters and diſpenſers of thy Holy Word and Sacraments, that they may give all diligence, both by their amiable example, their public preaching, and their private expoſtulations, to " turn many to righteouſneſs"; that when they ſhall be ſummoned to give an account of the ſeveral parts of their miniſtry, inſtead of trembling with apprehenſion for having betrayed their ſacred truſt, they may lift up their heads with joy, ſupported in that great day of the Lord by the teſtimony of their conſcience, that they have laboured with diligence to diſſeminate and eſtabliſh the Goſpel in the hearts of thoſe committed ſeverally to their charge!"

Here follows " an exhortation to attend public worſhip, addreſſed to thoſe who entirely abſent themſelves from divine ſervice, and to thoſe who ſeldom attend it†". One of the excellencies of Mr. Clapham, as a writer, is his power of accommodating his ſtyle to the ſubject which he at any time diſcuſſes, and to the different deſcriptions of people to whom he reſpectively addreſſes

* Here the guilt ſeems to be allowed. Some diſtinction is wanting. *Rev.*

† This very uſeful Sermon is printed and ſold ſeparately, price fourpence, or twelve for half a crown, for the ſake of general diſtribution.

dreſſes his inſtructions and admonitions. It is ſcarcely poſſible for any one to miſunderſtand the object of his remonſtrances, or to miſapply the ſubſtance of his exhortations. Leaving the ſubjoined extract for the conſideration of thoſe whom it may more eſpecially concern, we deſiſt from further notice of this well-timed and judicious publication.

" That I ſhould feel, and therefore expreſs ſome ſolicitude for your everlaſting welfare, you will not be ſurprized. It is impoſſible that a Chriſtian miniſter can look with unconcern upon the neglect of ſo important and indiſpenſable a duty as the one I am bringing under your moſt ſerious conſideration; called for, as my exhortation is, by my perſonal obſervation of the ſtate of a pariſh committed to my care, I may be told it is not worſe than others, as to its civilization, or morals. I allow it. But while there are many, very many people, who never, or but ſeldom, frequent the houſe of God, I cannot be ſilent. [See the 33d and 34th chapters of Ezekiel.] Are there not perſons of ſome degree of reſpectability in their ſeveral ſtations, who live in a general abſence from the courts of the Lord"? How many in various ſituations of life, ſome bent with years, and bowed down with infirmity, do I meet every where, except where I moſt wiſh to meet them, in the Lord's ſanctuary, and at the Lord's table? Are not theſe the perſons of whom God ſpeaks by the prophet, " it is a people that do err in their hearts, for they have not known my ways"? And have they not reaſon to dread, that " he ſhould ſwear in his wrath, that they ſhall not enter into his reſt"? Theſe are the perſons whom I am unſpeakably anxious to impreſs with a ſenſe of their deplorable condition; theſe are the perſons whom I pray God, I may prevail with to examine ſeriouſly into their ſituation, and to aſk themſelves with a ſolicitude proportionate to their danger—what they think will become of their ſouls?

" The example of a ſuperior, whether in ſtation or underſtanding, has a prodigious influence upon his neighbours and ſervants. Can it then be a matter of ſurprize, that ſo few of the domeſtic ſervants, and of the labourers, employed by thoſe who either entirely, or for the moſt part, abſent themſelves from the celebration of public worſhip, ſhould live in a total indifference to the bleſſings of religion? Let me, therefore, beſeech all thoſe from whom a more conſiſtent conduct might be expected, to think before hand how inexcuſeable they will appear, when they ſhall ſtand before God's tribunal, accounting not only for their own diſobedience, but alſo for the miſchief their example has occaſioned. In inſtances where maſters give opportunities to their ſervants, and even require them to attend divine ſervice, all will be ineffectual, unleſs they themſelves ſet the example*."

" * It is very generally underſtood, that ſome people pay their labourers on the Sunday morning, at the time they ſhould be going to church. The maſter who acts thus, muſt neceſſarily ſubject his ſervants to much inconvenience; and, however well diſpoſed they may be, muſt often unavoidably prevent them from attending divine ſervice."

Convinced

Convinced as we are of the judicious compilation and general utility of these volumes, which we have now in some degree proved by our citations, we finally recommend them to the attention of the pious, and even to distribution, by those whose circumstances may allow that species of charitable exertion.

ART. IX. *Facts and Observations concerning the Prevention and Cure of Scarlet Fever, &c. By W. Blackburne, M. D.*

(Concluded from p. 422.)

WE now proceed to the consideration of the second part of Dr. B.'s publication, which treats of febrile infection, generally; i. e. whether it be that of the plague, of the small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, and yellow fever; or that of the jail, hospital, putrid, low, nervous, malignant, or typhus fever.

The origin of these contagions, he refers to 1, certain exhalations or marsh miasmata. These are shown to be capable of inducing fever on human bodies exposed (under certain conditions) to their influence. 2, to the effluvia from febrile animal bodies. In both instances he supposes a pyrexial gas to be generated, calling that which is generated in the first case, the paludous or limose gas, and the other contagious gas. He considers hydrogen, or the principle of humidity, to form an essential constituent part of both kinds of pyrexial gases; and, that by depriving these gases of their aqueous or hydrogenous principle, they are for the time annihilated. Hence he explains the well-known fact, that extreme additions or abstractions of caloric or heat, arrest the progress, or destroy the existence of all epidemic and contagious diseases.

Much ingenuity is displayed in elucidating these propositions; but the arguments are to us not altogether convincing; and we may remark, that the author seems to confound hydrogen, or the principle of humidity, with humidity or water itself. Further, it is difficult to comprehend how the contagious gas, when once produced, is deprived of its hydrogenous principle by extreme cold, i. e. is decompounded by a reduced temperature. Of its volatility, indeed, it is easy to see that it may be deprived under such circumstances; and if its activity be connected with that condition, its inertness on the abstraction of a considerable portion of its caloric, will admit

of

of a ready ſolution, independently of any abſtraction of hydrogen.

The author's next propoſition is, 3, that the greateſt number, if not all acute contagions, originate from the exhalations or gaſes (namely, paludous or limoſe, and contagious) above ſpecified; but they aſſume the property of propagating diſeaſes ſimilar to themſelves, only under peculiar circumſtances, which occaſion their converſion, from ſimple into contagious fever. The cauſe of this converſion (continues this author) is the expoſure to accumulated *febrilized* animal effluvia. This fact, the convertibility of ſimple into contagious fever, explains, in the author's opinion, very ſatisfactorily, the apparent contradictions reſpecting the infection or non-infection of the plague. Then follow ſome intereſting obſervations on the cauſes which determine one contagion to aſſume a puſſulary form, as the ſmall-pox; another a bubonary, as the plague; a third, an eryſipelatous, as ſcarlet-fever, &c.

The laſt and moſt important corollary, which Dr. B. deduces from the previous examination of his ſubject, is, that as the ſources whence typhus fever is derived, have been made evident, and the cauſes which render it contagious, have been clearly developed, and ſhown to admit of prevention; it follows, that the univerſal ſuppreſſion of every febrile contagion is completely within the power of civilized nations.

"If the cauſe and origin of infectious fevers prove to be really ſingle and identical in a great majority of inſtances, how greatly is the facility of extirpating this fertile ſource of calamity and death increaſed and promoted? The means of prevention cannot fail to appear, from the preceding diſcuſſion, to lie much more within the precincts of human control than could have been concluded *a priori*, conſidering the extent, the magnitude, and the multiplying power of ſuch evils. Preventive meaſures, executed on that grand and comprehenſive ſcale, which the preceding view of the ſubject renders feaſible, and which is calculated to annihilate univerſally the ſeeds and germes of acute infections, moſt happily coincide with the improvements in agriculture and cultivation, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh the preſent æra. Theſe meaſures are alſo ſtrictly connected with the preſervation of the lives of thoſe valuable men, who are employed in the promotion of commerce, of colonization, and the not leſs urgent operations of war in every portion of the globe; but more eſpecially in the ſettlements, harbours, and ſea-ports, the foreſts, lakes, and moraſſes, of fervid climes. All theſe ſituations inſalubrious and deſtructive chiefly from one cauſe, which is generally removable by human induſtry, might furniſh ample employment for convicts of various deſcriptions; thoſe who have forfeited life being deſtined to the moſt dangerous part of ſuch ſervices. By the univerſal conſent of all civiliſed governments, ſeaſons of warfare between individual nations not being excepted, this uſeful employment might be allotted to the unfortunate criminals of

all

all countries, in every part of the world, where their labours can contribute to the beneficent end here propoſed.

" This idea is humbly, though earneſtly, advanced, with the hope, that the legiſlature of my native country will be the firſt to give ſome attention to it. I feel, too, a confident expectation of rouſing the exertions of benevolent and ingenious men at a ſeaſon, when the means and the inclination to effectuate improvements are more abundant than ever, and when a ſpirit of genuine philoſophic reſearch not only exiſts, but is actually applied to the moſt humane, enlarged, and liberal purpoſes.

" The ſeaſons when peſtilential diſeaſes moſt commonly infeſt particular diſtricts, which often viſit the ſame annually, being already known, or capable of being accurately obſerved, ſhould be carefully regiſtered among every cultivated people, their approach guarded againſt, as far as human means and foreſight can avail, and meaſures of precaution recommended or enforced by the legiſlature, and executed by committees or boards of health in all civilized nations. Thoſe meaſures, which render ſeaſons leſs injurious or totally innocuous, are ſuch as regard the nature and qualities of the ſoil where habitations are placed, much more than the temperature of the atmoſphere, and are conſequently more within the compaſs of manual exertions.

" The climate of Trincomale has alſo been looked upon as the hotteſt and moſt unhealthy of the whole iſland; and both the 72d and 80th regiments ſuffered ſeverely from it on their firſt arrival. Theſe noxious qualities of the climate were owing, in a great meaſure, to the woods and marſhes, which came up to the very fort, and which the Dutch had never ſufficient policy or public ſpirit to remove. Since the place has been in our poſſeſſion, a very proper ſyſtem has been adopted, to render the climate wholeſome. Colonel Champagne, while ſtationed here with the 80th regiment, cleared a large tract of ground, in the neighbourhood of the fort, of the jungles with which it was covered; and alſo drained ſeveral of the ſwamps and marſhes. The good effects of theſe improvements have already been experienced, and the European garriſon has ſince ſuffered very little from the climate*."

" Theſe primary modes of prevention conſiſt in clearing away or ventilating jungles, woods, and foreſts, and cultivating the grounds which they covered†. In draining extenſive, outlying ſwamps, moraſſes, and marſhes, and thoſe which lie in the vicinity, and taint the atmoſphere of cities, towns, or villages. The ventilation of priſons, hoſpitals, ſhips, and manufactories is much more practiſed than formerly; but a more ſtrict attention to paving the ſtreets of many principal populous towns and great cities, covering the drains, ſhores, wells, and ditches of the ſame, as alſo thoſe of priſons, hoſpitals, manufactories, barracks, and garriſons, is ſtill greatly wanted.

" * Percival's Ceylon, p. 43.

" † This circumſtance of ſubſequent cultivation is abſolutely neceſſary, as appears by the previous quotation from Morſe's Geography."

" The

" The habitations of the poor and needy ought to be more ſtrictly attended to, not only with regard to cleanlineſs and ventilation, but alſo reſpecting the *ſituations* where they are built, and the *manner* in which they are conſtructed. No human being ought to inhabit cellars or chambers under ground; it belongs to the humanity of landlords to regulate this matter, or it ought to become an object of police where life and health are ſo certainly endangered.

" The law obliges the builders of all houſes, erected within a certain period, to raiſe a party wall, as a ſafeguard againſt the communication of fire from one dwelling to another. An excellent plan has been contrived by Sir G. Paul*, and executed in the conſtruction of the Glouceſter Jail and Infirmary, which includes three very great advantages—an improved mode of ventilation—a proper degree of temperature—and a complete exemption from humidity, or moiſt unwholeſome exhalations. As contagious diſeaſes are more deſtructive of life in the preſent ſtate of this country than accidental conflagration, ought not the plan alluded to, or one ſimilar to it, be legally enjoined in the conſtruction of the contracted dwellings and tenements of the humbler claſs of artiſans and labourers in the neighbourhood of manufactories, or in the narrow confined ſtreets, lanes, and alleys of populous towns?

" In the accounts of the origin of contagious fever in Mancheſter, Liverpool, Newcaſtle, &c. we find, that the unhappy families who ſuffer from this calamity, are very commonly taken out of cellars†, damp ground floors, and unpaved courts or paſſages, where humidity, mire, and filth abound.

" The diligent and frequent removal of mud, ſlime, and mire, is likewiſe a very eſſential mode of prevention, which has hardly attracted the notice of thoſe, who have humanely endeavoured to correct ſimilar nuiſances.

" Both in the internal regulations and external ſite of all the abovementioned ſtructures and in all populous diſtricts, humidity ſhould be anxiouſly obviated by every poſſible contrivance. In all thoſe inſtances, where migration from damp, low, moiſt ſituations is impracticable, where buildings crowded with inhabitants have been eſtabliſhed in inſalubrious ſituations; where alſo the preceding meaſures of draining, ventilating, drying, and removing noxious ſoils are found to be only partially, if at all, capable of adoption; receptacles, ample, airy, and dry, both internally, and, in point of ſituation, externally, ſhould always be conſtructed within a proper diſtance of ſuch habitations, to admit the ſick at the firſt commencement of a diſeaſe which is liable to become contagious.

" Some of theſe are already prepared in the metropolis, and in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. We may hope, that in due time, houſes

---

" * Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. vol. xix. p. 299.

" † The inhabiting of cellars, in which a conſiderable proportion of the lower claſſes dwell, immerſed in darkneſs, damps, &c. ought to be regulated, if not prohibited. Stanger's Remarks, &c. p. 26."

orwards of reception will be eſtabliſhed *wherever* they are wanted; and that they will be ſo contrived, as to admit every ſpecies of acute contagion." P. 155.

The importance of the ſubject of which Dr. B. treats, has induced us to lay before our readers a more detailed account, with more ample extracts, than is cuſtomary with us in the caſe of publications of the ſame ſize. At the preſent moment, indeed, when we are expoſed to the danger of importing a contagion, which ſtill continues its ravages on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, the attention of phyſicians cannot be too much invited to the ſubject before us: and, although ſome of the concluſions drawn in the ſecond part of this tract ſeem to be of a dubious nature; yet muſt it be admitted, that the leading facts ſet forth in the firſt part are not to be controverted; and that, independently of the practical information relative to the treatment of ſcarlatina, and the prevention and ſuppreſſion of its contagion, the view which Dr. Blackburne has given of febrile contagion in general, is ſuch as cannot fail to procure or confirm to him a diſtinguiſhed rank in the claſs of medical philoſophers.

ART. X. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain. By Henry Thornton, Eſq. M. P.* 8vo. 320 pp. 7s. Hatchard, and Rivingtons. 1802.

THE principles of the riſe and fall of the value of coin, and thoſe of the ſyſtems of national and private banks, can hardly be reputed as already well ſettled. This is ſufficiently clear, even to thoſe whoſe attention has been very little directed to theſe ſubjects; for as often as a new writer ariſes, diſtinguiſhed by ingenuity, and attentive enquiries into them, we find, or at leaſt conceive we find, that we have much to learn, and much to unlearn: old principles are cenſured, new ones brought forward, and the change reaches, in ſome degree, even the very language of the ſubject*.

Theſe buſtles of revolution, recurring at no very long intervals, ſhow that one ſet of opinions having enjoyed its allotted term, another has taken its place upon the ſtage: and every paſt change demonſtrates, even to thoſe who have taken no

---

* Quoties oritur novus ſyſtematicus—toties horret mundus Botanicus. *Linn. Philoſ. Botan.*

part

part in it, an increaſed probability of another to ſucceed it. If we confine our retroſpect to our own times and our own nation, Steuart treats the ſubject on principles different from thoſe of Hume, Smith varies from both; and the writer of this work, Mr. Thornton, who in ability and practical knowledge, taken conjointly, is at leaſt equal to any of them, oppoſes himſelf not in a few particulars to each.

Coin and paper agree in their nature in certain reſpects, and diſagree in others; they agree as they are equivalent, by *an extenſive* compact for commodities; but conſidering here civilized nations only, they differ. Coin being, by an univerſal compact, the equivalent of commodities, has, beſide the value it thence derives, another which may be called intrinſic, and ſo high as to be exceeded by few things; but paper becomes at firſt a general equivalent, by the compact of a ſingle ſociety or nation only, and is of no ſuch intrinſic value.

By reaſon of this great difference in their eſſential properties, variations in the proportion or quantity in the amount of each, may produce different effects on the prices of commodities, or in the relative value of each to the other. We here ſpeak of coin as of one metal, paper as of one kind: but in a ſtate where coin only, but of different metals, is employed, as of gold and ſilver; if the amount in one metal were reduced, and that of the other increaſed, and they were left to find their own proportional values in the market of commodities, the value of the diminiſhed metal would riſe. For inſtance, if it were gold, that metal being ſomewhat more convenient for large payments and diſtant carriage, the ſupply for thoſe purpoſes being diminiſhed, its value would riſe: if it were increaſed, the ſupply riſing in proportion to the demand, which is to be taken as fixed, its relative value would fall, that is, the value of ſilver would riſe: and it is the ſame in paper; if there were two kinds in uſe, the one of private bank bills of good ſecurity, and the other of a national bank of the beſt, the value of the latter, if left to itſelf, would be the higher; for the known difference of the ſecurities would have ſome aſſignable value, which would be the rate of inſurance, reducing that of equal ſums of the former, below that of the latter; but with us, theſe notes are exchangeable for equal quantities of commodities, by a compact, wiſe, becauſe neceſſary in the preſent ſyſtem.

But to go on with the conſideration of the variations of the quantity of one kind of coin, and one kind of paper only. Some of their different effects may, in their turn, become cauſes; and, although ſecondary cauſes, may operate with great ſtrength, and produce divers ſecondary effects, augmenting

or reſtraining the primary. Now if we had a complete enumeration of all theſe effects, together with an adequate notion of the mode of operation of their cauſes, the variations of prices thereby generated would elude all eſtimates *a priori*; becauſe, although the cauſes producing them were known in kind, the meaſure of their force is not ſo known.

But this enumeration will generally be taken to be completed, long before it is ſo in fact; and when we ſee new effects of theſe variations recently brought forward, at a period when we thought the ſubject exhauſted before, it is a ground for ſhrewd ſuſpicion, that others may ſtill remain behind; and that a complete body of them are not to be found in all writers on the ſubject, taken collectively: and for the reaſon given above, much doubt would hang on all comparative concluſions from them, if we were to admit that no falſe poſitions, plauſibly ſupported, lurked in the proceſſes by which they were deduced.

But before any intricate branch of knowledge acquires its adult ſtate, men of reſpectable ability and great ſtudy will frequently deceive themſelves and their numerous followers, by aſſigning falſe effects to known cauſes, and falſe cauſes to known effects; if we do not ſuppoſe them led away by a bias to refinement or paradox. Thus, though this branch of political œconomy had made ſome good advance before, and has now received much from Mr. Thornton, yet it is not perhaps in that ſtate, from which the greater part of its uſe is to be expected; or into which errors, plauſibly ſupported, will not obtain admiſſion.

A writer on ſuch a ſubject is a voyager to a coaſt, part of which is imperfectly known, and another never ſeen: he confirms one part of the former maps, corrects another, ſtrikes out a third, and makes ſome additions of his own; ſome parts from perfect, and probably others from leſs perfect obſervations, and ſuch as he could form ſailing rapidly along the coaſt at a diſtance, when the atmoſphere was hazy. Nor is he totally exempt from the danger of miſtaking a fog bank for an iſland, or part of a continent: and when an able navigator ſets down to delineate his own diſcoveries ſo made, in a tract of the firſt conſequence to the civilized commercial world, our office calls us diligently to point out what (in our beſt judgment on points, in which all are ſtill ſo liable to error) we conceive the new draft has juſtly corrected; what is added upon the beſt ſurvey, and what we think has been leſs carefully explored.

The Introduction of Mr. Thornton's work informs us, that his firſt object was to expoſe ſome popular errors, which related chiefly

chiefly to the ſuſpenſion of caſh payments at the Bank, and the influence of our paper currency on the prices of proviſions. But as there are many principles of political œconomy, in the firſt degree of proximate relation to theſe ſubjects, which of neceſſity muſt be explained to ſupport his reaſonings, and he was obliged to animadvert on ſeveral paſſages of former authors, and of the firſt celebrity, who had written erroneouſly or defectively upon them, the work thus became a general or elementary treatiſe; and it is that of a perſon, whoſe ſituation in life has eminently furniſhed him with that actual information, beſt enabling him to detect old errors, ſubſtitute correct principles inſtead of them, and enlarge the bounds of our knowledge.

Commercial credit, Mr. Thornton ſtates, muſt have exiſted in the rudeſt ages, and before the uſe of money. This is evident in itſelf; for the hunter would frequently entruſt the ſedentary tiller of the ground, with part of his veniſon, on the promiſe of repaying him in future with a ſtipulated meaſure of corn, although yet unripe; but in its commercial and ordinary ſenſe, it is the confidence ſubſiſting among mercantile men, of the exact performance of the trading engagements of thoſe to whom they grant it; and this he places as the baſis of paper credit. This muſt be admitted to be the baſis of the moſt favoured ſpecies of paper, and of the greateſt amount; but this is not the excluſive or univerſal baſis of credit, which is the ſecurity of punctual payment, as that of many other individuals beſides merchants undoubtedly is. The peculiar uſes of that credit to the whole claſs of the latter are clearly ſhown, and the greater ſtability it derives from the inſtitutions of banks. The nature of commercial capital and its conſtituent parts are next deſcribed, and here it is proved, that the amount of the national paper forms no part of that capital; for although it ſtand as an article on the credit ſide of the accounts of the holder, it appears alſo as an equal debit in the accounts of the iſſuer; but he ſhows that coin, reſembling paper in the firſt circumſtance, in the hands of a receiver of a debt, but not in the ſecond, is part of that capital.

Mr. Thornton next paſſes to the nature of barter; in the explanation of which, he is very brief; but conſiders all commerce as being ſtill barter only, and every kind of currency merely as an inſtrument to carry it on. In what we have to ſay, we ſhall find it highly uſeful to enter into ſome further explanation on this head; diſtinguiſhing, in the accuſtomed manner, ſales from barter. Commodities are exchanged by barter, either without reference to their value in coin, as when one thing is given for another; or by its ideal intervention only,

only, as when the quantities of the things exchanged are fixed by eſtimation in money. All barter is *direct* or *circuitous*. The direct barter, and without even the ideal intervention of a monied value, took place moſt generally, but not excluſively, in the rudeſt ages (for even in ſuch, "the money of the merchant" is not entirely unknown), as when the hunter and the farmer exchanged the veniſon of the one for the corn of the other; but of this direct barter no more needs to be ſaid. We come next to the circuitous, where the monied value of the commodities exchanged enters into the idea of all parties; but no coin is employed in the tranſaction. A, a farmer, ſells to B, a coal merchant, corn of the value of 20l.; and B ſells to C. a clothier, coals to the ſame amount, who furniſhes the farmer A with cloth to the value of 20l. alſo; if they meet to ſettle their accounts, each of them will have the ſame ſum to pay and to receive; or, which is the ſame thing, none of them will have any coin to pay or receive. But it is of conſequence to ſome points we have to conſider, to deſcribe two other modes in which the accounts of A, B, and C may be balanced without money. They may each of them employ D, a broker, to make their purchaſes, and the payments for the ſame; theſe he will enter into his book; but the debt of each will be balanced off, without the intervention of currency, by his credit to another of the three. This, and all analogous methods of balancing off equal and circuitous debts and credits, may be called brokerage, or the method of brokerage. Theſe tranſactions, in general, take place only where all the parties dwell very near to each other.

But let them be ever ſo remote, the debts may be all acquitted by three bills, and no coin employed in the whole tranſaction; the farmer drawing a bill of exchange on the coal merchant for 20l. which he ſends to diſcharge his debt to the clothier; who, by ſending to the coal merchant, diſcharges his proper debt to him; and the laſt tranſmits it to the drawer, the farmer, in payment of his debt for corn. The ſimpleſt caſe is here ſtated, ſo as not to introduce any trade of direct barter between two of them. It is to be obſerved, that if coin had been employed, A, B, and C, being all three debtors, one of them muſt have provided 20l, to begin the circuitous payment, which would return at laſt to himſelf; whereas, in the three modes deſcribed, circuitous barter, brokerage, and the bill of exchange, the uſe of coin is ſuperſeded.

Now if the debts be unequal, as for inſtance, if that of the greateſt debtor of the parties be 25l. it will require that ſum in coin to effect the balance, which, being completed, there will return to him a ſum equal to his own credit, whether it be the ſecond or leaſt in amount; but, if either of the modes of barter or brokerage

kerage be employed, as far as it can be extended, the coin neceſſary to extinguiſh all the debts will be only the difference of the greateſt and leaſt; or, taking the latter at 20l. as before, 5l.—and in the caſe where the bills of exchange are uſed, as far as they can be applied, little coin performs all the functions of much; completing the payment of the ſame number of ſales of commodities, and to the ſame amount, in the ſame time; or, in the language of Mr. Thornton, the uſe of coin is œconomized. But in the ſecond caſe, when the balance is fixed by the broker's book in the ultimate ſettlement, not only the uſe of coin is œconomized, but even the uſe of paper is abſolutely ſuperſeded.

But although coin muſt be provided to pay the difference between the greateſt and leaſt of the three debts, yet the two modes of brokerage and paper credit may be employed conjointly for that purpoſe; and hereby the amount of the paper will be diminiſhed: and in this mode, paper as well as coin will be œconomized; which men engaged in great money tranſactions, we are in this work informed, have found means, in a conſiderable degree, to effect*.

While

---

* It is ſhown above, that the debts and credits of A, B, and C, being equal, they may be diſcharged without the intervention or aid of money; as well by the bill of exchange, as by circuitous barter or brokerage. But, if recourſe be had to the paper of a Bank, the caſe is different; as, if A remits to C a banker's note for 20l.; for, before the ſuſpenſion of the Bank payment, he was obliged to keep a reſerve in coin, of about one fourth of the amount of his note, to ſupport its currency.

The effect of theſe different modes of payment on prices ſeems to us ſo far to deſerve conſideration at this juncture, when that of brokerage is making a rapid progreſs, that we ſhall give a place here to ſome obſervations upon it. Let us take the inſtance of a ſtate abſolutely without foreign commerce: this is evidently the ſame, as if the whole commercial world in the aggregate were taken as the example, which can have none ſuch. Let all the payments in ſuch a ſtate have been firſt made in money, without the intervention of barter, brokerage, or paper; and let the national expenditure in an aſſigned time, on the average of the year, be equal to the whole ſum of its coin, or be as 10; then its coin will be as 10: and now ſuppoſe the mode of payment become changed, and one fifth of the commodities conſumed in the time be paid for by a mode not requiring the uſe of coin, as by brokerage, the expenditure remains the ſame; and, if the product be not increaſed, one fifth thereof being otherwiſe paid for, the reſidue of the commodities, the coin to pay for which remains as 10, will be now as 8, and their price will riſe in the proportion of 10 to 8, or 25l. per cent.

If a bank be now ſet up in the ſtate, and one fifth of the payments be made in its bills, the currency, or ſum of the coin and paper, will

While the effects of paper to raiſe prices have been ſo much regarded, the more formidable tendency of brokerage, to the beſt

---

be as 12; but the bank muſt ſhut up in coin about one fourth of the amount of its bills, to ſupport its credit and circulation. Now the amount of the active currency will be as $11\frac{1}{2}$; and the advance of prices will be in the proportion of the increaſe of currency, that is, in the ratio of $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 10l. or 15l. per cent: and, laſtly, if an addition of one fifth had been made to the coin, the currency and prices would have been increaſed 20l. per cent.

But if there be an addition, in quantity as 2, made to the coin of the ſtate, the amount of the active currency would have been increaſed in the ratio of 12 to 10, or by 20l. per cent.; and, in the three caſes ſuppoſed for illuſtration, in which one fifth of the former payments are now provided for, by bank paper, new coin, and brokerage, the advance of prices will be as 15l. 20l. and 25l. per cent. reſpectively; whence, under theſe circumſtances, the effect of brokerage to raiſe prices exceeds that of bankers' paper (the ill conſequences of which have been ſo often and ſo clearly ſhown) in the ratio of 25 to 15, or 5 to 3. All modes of making payments which ſpare the uſe of coin and paper are virtual brokerage; and theſe, Mr. Th. ſays, are improving perpetually: he dates the origin of their extenſion in 1793. What is ſaid here of private bankers' paſſes, goes on the aſſumption that he has failed to prove the non-exiſtence of the bad effects ordinarily aſcribed to it; which we ſhall afterward attempt to ſhow.

The above is only a particular caſe: the exceſs of effect of brokerage, to raiſe prices above that of the paper of banks in ſuch a ſtate, may be thus demonſtrated univerſally, and its rate per cent. ſhown. Let the ſum of the payments in the term ſuppoſed above, or that in which their amount ſhall be equal to the ſum of the coin, be as unity; let now a fractional part of them, as $\frac{1}{n}$, be made by transfers in the books of the broker; the total coin, which is as unity, will now have no other function to perform, but to make the payments formerly provided for by the ſum $1 - \frac{1}{n}$, and will be all ſo abſorbed: and it will be as $1 - \frac{1}{n} : 1 :: £.100 : £.\frac{100}{1 - \frac{1}{n}}$, the price to be given for the commodities formerly purchaſed for £.100. Now this fraction is equal to $£.100 \times 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}$, &c. here the advance of prices per cent. is $£.100 \times \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}$, &c. Let now a banker have iſ-

beſt of our recollection, has paſſed unheeded. Mr. Thornton, who ſo fully deſcribes the ſyſtem, and its effect in œconomizing

---

ſued paper to the amount of $\frac{1}{n}$th part of the whole coin: he muſt lock up in his cheſt one fourth part of that ſum; and the active coin become as $1 - \frac{1}{4n}$. Whence the paper being as $\frac{1}{n}$, the currency will be as $1 + \frac{3}{4n}$; in the proportion of which to unity, prices will be augmented; and that of the commodities, which before ſold for £.100, now becomes $£.100 \times \overline{1 + \frac{3}{4n}}$, and its advance per cent. $£.100 \times \frac{3}{4n}$.

Therefore the advance generated by *brokerage*, and that by paper, are $£.100 \times \overline{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}$, &c. and $£.100 \times \frac{3}{4n}$ per cent. reſpectively: or the former conſtantly exceeds the latter by $£100 \times \overline{\frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}$, &c.

But if $\frac{1}{n}$th part had been added to the coin, its total would have become $1 + \frac{1}{n}$; the price of the commodities before ſold for £.100 would now become $£.100 \times \overline{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$, and its advance per cent. $£.100 + \frac{1}{n}$, exceeding $£.100 \times \frac{3}{4n}$, the augment generated by iſſuing paper to an equal amount, by $£.100 \times \frac{1}{4}n$ per cent. And at this rate, in all caſes, the effect of an augment in coin will exceed an equal addition to paper: but the former advance per cent. $£.100 \times \frac{1}{n}$ by new coin, will be conſtantly exceeded by $£.100 \times \overline{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}$, &c. the advance by brokerage by $£.100 \times \overline{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4}}$, &c. per cent.

For the ſake of thoſe who are not acquainted with theſe univerſal proceſſes by ſymbols, we ſhall give a ſhort table, by which the ſame concluſion will be made evident by common arithmetic. It exhibits the advance of prices per cent. when an addition is made of 1, 2, 3, &c. five tenths, to the coin of the ſtate by paper or ſpecie; and where the thouſandths of our payments were made by transfers by the brokers, and

mixing the uſe of paper and coin, ſeems not to ſuſpect its operation in the market of commodities. Hitherto the increaſe of

---

and an addition made to the coin, by an iſſue of paper, bearing the ſame proportion to its total; both would increaſe prices, but that of the former mode would add 33⅓l. per cent. more to them than the latter; if, inſtead of 382 thouſandths, 512 had been taken, that exceſs would have been 66⅔l. per cent. and if 590, 100l. per cent.

Prices increaſe per Cent.

Added or ſpared tenths	1		2		3		4		5	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
By new coin,	10	0	20	0	30	0	40	0	50	0
Banker's paper,	7	10	15	0	22	5	30	0	37	10
Brokerage,	11	2	25	0	42	17	66	13	100	0
Brokerage exceſs above paper,	3	12	10	0	20	12	36	13	62	10

This ſtate has been hitherto taken to have no foreign commerce; but let now a trade with the world in general ſuppoſed to be opened; this will put a reſtraint on or reduce the advance of prices home, if the foreign and home market were equal before this advance, but will not annihilate it. Some part of it will remain eſtabliſhed; and it will be ſupported by paper currency and brokerage, if they continue to exiſt conjointly; and here the effect of each will be as the ſtrength of its tendency or its natural force, although the meaſure of that of both being reduced; and that of brokerage will ſtill greatly exceed the former.

But it is not every advance at home, which will bring over foreign goods to meet our own in the market, and reduce their prices; there is a limit to which paper, or brokerage, or both conjointly may raiſe them, without the poſſibility of ſuch counteraction: and this limit does not take place, until the prices in the home market be ſo far raiſed, as to be equal to thoſe of the foreign market, and all the additions made thereto in their paſſage to the conſumer of the foreign commodities.

That augment conſiſts, in the firſt place, of the charge of the freight to the importing merchant and his profit; and as the great body of retailers over the face of a country, are not ſupplied from his ſtores, but from ſome intermediate warehouſe, there will be added the profit of the capital of the middle man, the inland carriage to the ultimate retailer, and the profit on his capital.

Authority exiſts, and a high authority, on which the arithmetical meaſure per cent. of this limit may be aſſigned; it is that of Mr. G. King. It is the faſhion we know to affect to hang doubts on his computations; but ſince his time, no political arithmetician equal to him has ariſen, and in caſes where due information was acceſſible to him,

of paper has been the ſole object of the public apprehenſions, which, as far they went, were important and juſt; but that of the

---

we muſt abide by what he ſays as deciſive, until better computations be brought forward, and eſtabliſhed upon proof; which, if there be any material error in this caſe, it will be eaſy to do. He informs us, that when foreigners import commodities of a value in their own market as 115, that their ſelling price in the Engliſh port is as 155; therefore freight and mercantile profit, on the average of our whole imports, adds to the price of commodities in the Britiſh port 34l. 14s. per cent.

The eſtimate of the further advance of its price from the port to the middle trader, and from him to the ultimate retailer, and the two charges of inland carriage, was a more complicated operation, and the chance of error in it therefore greater.

He takes the price in the foreign market of goods imported in our own bottoms as 287, and their value here as 557; the ſecond price is that to the conſumer, being evidently increaſed by the three tranſits at the charges of the importing merchant, the middle man, and the retailer; and the ſum of the profits on their three capitals: and thus the ſix charges add 94l. per cent. to the prime coſt. If this advance be ſuppoſed to exceed the true average rate, another may be thus determined, which muſt probably fall conſiderably ſhort of it. The profits on the home trade, by the capital for which the goods are forwarded in their two laſt ſtages, are commonly now taken at 15l. per cent. and Sir M. Decker has ſaid, that the retailers make a profit of 25l. per cent.: but ſuppoſing that the returns of the ſecond and third capitals are ſo frequent, and the charges of tranſit be ſo low, that each transfer of the commodity advances its price 10l. per cent. only; the advance of the prime coſt abroad being at the Engliſh port 34l. 14s. will be further augmented to the conſumer to 62l. 18s. the average price of goods may therefore riſe to that rate per cent. before foreign articles, in general, can enter into competition with them in the home market. Moreover, the demand for ſuch an export muſt be new to the foreign market: and it is not ſuppoſed above, that the new demand has any effect to raiſe its prices. It is alſo tacitly there aſſumed, that capital is drawn from one channel to another, by a profit not exceeding the average formerly made of it; but it will not be ſo diverted, but by greater, and even conſiderably greater gain: and capital has a degree of immobility ſeldom adverted to upon this ſubject; an abatement of 54l. 11s. per cent. failed to draw over farming capital acroſs a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, into another part of the king's dominions (ſee Brit. Crit. vol. xxiii. p. 123). This indeed is the moſt inert of all capitals; but a profit of 27l. 5s. 6d. per cent. would not bring proviſions hither from the ſame place (ibid).

Further, thoſe articles will be firſt imported, the value of which is greateſt in proportion to the charge of freight; on which account they will bear to be brought from any diſtance; or the foreign market for

the new and daily extending ſyſtem of the œconomy of currency is pregnant with much greater dangers.

Further, inſtead of conſidering A, B, and C as an individual farmer, a coal merchant, and a clothier; if we had ſuppoſed them to repreſent three great diſtricts of a ſtate, where proviſions, firing, and ſtuffs for clothing were produced; and taking the dealings of each with each to have been proportionally increaſed, every thing ſhown before would have been true of the modes of balancing their debts on each other, either by paper, brokers' accounts, or coin ſeparately or conjointly*. Paper, and money, or currency might, in this caſe alſo, be both œconomized; yet this leſs ſum ſuffice for the ſame ſales, at the ſame prices, in the ſame time; and, if the quantity of paper were retained, and that of the coin diminiſhed, by the introduction of brokerage, the commodities ſold might increaſe in quantity, or in price, or in both conjointly; which latter, to a certain extent, is true.

Conſidering all commerce as barter, and coin and bills as inſtruments to facilitate it, Mr. Th. ſhows how the bill of ex-

---

them be the wideſt poſſible, and therefore its riſe of prices from the new demand will be the leaſt; they will alſo bear importing firſt in order; but articles containing great value, in ſmall bulk and weight, are for the uſe and conſumption of the opulent claſs; ſuch as ſilks, laces, ſcarcer wines, &c. thoſe for the uſe of the middle claſs are groſſer, therefore the freight higher, the market narrower and ſooner raiſed, and the neceſſaries of life, or the conſumption of the moſt numerous claſs of mankind are the moſt bulky, their freight the higheſt; and the market the narroweſt, and the moſt rapidly advanced. The remedy to high prices from importation, as far as its imperfect effects can extend, begins at the wrong end; and is moſt effective to that CLASS, the neceſſities of which are the leaſt.

Finally, the profit of capital and charge of tranſport, form a dam preventing a ſupply of commodities flowing freely into the market of one country, from that of another; we have attempted to ſhow, numerically, the leaſt limit of the height of this dam; but as the charge of freight in our own ſhipping increaſes, it increaſes in height; and when the price of proviſions, ſeaman's wages, and the hire of ſhipping increaſes, freight muſt increaſe with them: a general advance of prices, therefore, at their very commencement, raiſes the dam. Many things which it would be expedient to ſay in illuſtration, and in addition to the above, we are compelled to paſs by.

* This goes on the ſuppoſition, that the three great diſtricts made all their mutual payments in one place; as, for inſtance, London; and Mr. Th. informs us, that the greater payments of the country, to a vaſt amount, are really transferred thither.

change

change may take its riſe from its ſparing the expence and trouble of the carriage and recarriage of coin to trading places, remote from each other. He then proceeds to deſcribe the properties of the different kinds of current paper, which he diſtinguiſhes from the occaſions on which they were iſſued; that is, whether on an actual ſale of commodities, or any other occaſion, the promiſſory note is granted by the buyer, ſtating the value of the goods, and the time of payment; or the bill drawn by the ſeller on the buyer. Paper of both theſe kinds has a value to the merchant, as a diſcountable article, or as capable of being turned into money, on any emergency or proſpect of advantage, and producing to him an intereſt while he holds them. But here Mr. T. refutes the opinion of thoſe, who aſcribe another good property to them, which they in no degree poſſeſs; that is, that they are the actual repreſentatives* of the real value of the goods ſold; and, on this account, are excluſively entitled to the appellation of real notes; for, during the term any one of them has to run before it becomes payable, the buyer may have reſold the goods, and the ſecond purchaſer have again diſpoſed of them, and two other notes have originated from thoſe contracts, or a greater number. Therefore the ſtability of the notes does not reſt on the value of the goods; for, of theſe bills or notes, one only can be the real repreſentative of the property; that of each of them, therefore, reſts on the general credit of the parties. He next enters upon the nature of the bill of accommodation, drawn by A upon B, to whom the latter is not indebted, and accepted by him. Such notes have obtained the name of fictitious paper, to diſtinguiſh them from the former, wrongly called real; and their actual baſis is the ſame as that of the former, the general credit of the parties; but, as they may be iſſued in greater amounts, and be uſed as the reſource of ſpeculators and ſpendthrifts, they are ſo far inferior to the other. Here alſo, in his turn, B may expect to receive the ſame accommodation from A, which he had before granted him, by accepting his draft; and thus ariſes the practice of drawing and redrawing: but Mr. Th. here ſolidly refutes what Adam Smith has ſaid, on the loſs and ruin it *neceſſarily* brings upon thoſe who have recourſe to it, ariſing from a commiſſion allowed by the drawer

* Promiſſory notes and bills accepted are legal obligations only; thus, by general compact, become indeed the ſubſtitutes, but not the repreſentatives, of coin. Many abſurd conſequences are drawn from the uſe of the ill-ſelected term, repreſentation, on this ſubject.

to the acceptor of every ſuch draft; becauſe each receives as much for commiſſion as he pays.

After theſe preliminaries, Mr. Thornton goes into a further diſquiſition on the nature of notes and coin. To his obſervation, that notes on demand would probably owe their origin to great banking companies, this country at leaſt affords an exception*. He next proceeds to ſome intereſting obſervations

---

* Here is an hiſtorical error: the exiſtence of notes on demand, to a great amount, before the Revolution, we ſhowed in our Review for February laſt, vol. xxiii. p. 127, on the authority of Locke; and that a ſingle individual, who became inſolvent by the ſhutting up of the Exchequer in 1672, was found to have ſo iſſued 1,100,000l. In the year 1696, the accounts of the Bank having been inſpected by a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, it was found, that they had little more than a million and a half of notes in circulation. Commons' Journal, vol. viii. p. 614, from M'Arthur's Political Facts, p. 145. We ſhall add here a few notices, which may be of uſe in ſome future hiſtory of paper credit in Europe.

Anno 1210, ſilk or paper money was in uſe in the empire of the Kin, or Eaſtern Tartars, in the reign of Chang-tſong, the ſixth Emperor, who died that year.

An. 1211—1213, in the reign of his ſucceſſor, Yong-tſi, which laſted about two years, Jenghiz Khan revolted from, and attacked the Kin empire, and this ſilk or paper money fell into diſuſe; but the conqueſt of that empire was not complete until the year 1234.

An. 1236, February, about two years after their complete eſtabliſhment in that empire, in the reign of Octay, the immmediate ſucceſſor of Jenghiz Khan, the victorious Mungls reintroduced ſilk or paper money, which had been uſed before by Chang-tſong.

An. 1258. Hulaku, the brother and general of Octay, after a very ſhort war, took Bagdat, and put an end to the empire of the Khalifs: great multitudes of Jews abandoned the country ſoon after that event, and here they probably learned the uſe of bills of exchange.

An. 1287—1290. In that caſe, the introduction of them into Europe was ſomewhat prior to the year 1287; when the Jews, being expelled from Guienne, or in 1290 from England, made uſe of thoſe bills to remove their effects. Theſe extracts are taken from the Univerſal Hiſtory, and Blackſtone's Commentaries.

This taking of Bagdat by Hulaku, and the diſperſion of the Jews ſettled in that country for nearly ſeventeen centuries before, was, in its conſequences, as great an epoch with reſpect to Europe, as the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks. Hulaku patronized and his Tartars were acquainted with the inventions, and cultivated all the arts, of China: many of them were thus brought into Europe. He made

tions on the eſſential difference of the ſeveral parts of our currency, which is compounded of diſcountable obligations, (chiefly conſiſting of promiſſory notes and bills of exchange) paper payable to order, and coin. He ſhows, that at certain times, a diſpoſition or neceſſity may prevail to hoard one of the three kinds, and rather part with either of the other two; and that there is a permanent diſpoſition to hoard the firſt of theſe, or the bill of exchange, which therefore will appear leſs in circulation; hence, we think, that it might properly be denominated a relatively inert currency, and the other two kinds active*. Their difference is ſhown to be founded in their nature; intereſt being obtained by keeping up the firſt, but none for hoarding the two latter. Yet certain circumſtances may make them in their turns be withdrawn from circulation; for when the bank has much reduced the amount of its paper, or the average quantity is exiſting, the demand for it conſiderably exceeds its uſual urgency; bankers and merchants will endeavour to obtain a greater quantity of bank notes, and part with them leſs readily than at other ſeaſons. Coin alſo is liable to be kept out of circulation in time of public alarm, from internal and external cauſes, or from the failures of ſome country banks, which will make the reſt repleniſh their coffers.

Mr. Thornton has ſpoken of the amount of the diſcountable paper, or inert currency, and the meaſure of its inertneſs, with conſiderable preciſion. "It may", he ſays, "*at all times* be greater than the amount of all the bank notes of every

---

made uſe of the fire-paw, or cannon, at the ſiege of Bagdat; eight years after which, our countryman Bacon evidently was acquainted with the compoſition and uſe of gunpowder; and another of his ſecrets appears to have been, the projectile rocket of the Eaſt. *Biog. Brit.*

In 1294, or thirty-ſix years after, the polarity of the magnetic needle was known to a citizen of Amalfi; and Robertſon obſerves, that no trace of an account remains how he came to the knowledge of this wonderful property of it. *Hiſt. Amer.*

Thus, beſide the religious lights of which they are made the channel of communication to us, Europe ſeems to have derived from that moſt unhappy people, the Jews, its greateſt improvements in the art of war and navigation; and that powerful inſtrument of modern commerce, paper credit.

* Active currency, "*quick*", Davenant; "credits paſſing currently from hand to hand, become in the nature of a *quick* ſtock in the nation." Means and Methods of reſtoring Credit, 1698.

kind,

kind, and of all the circulating guineas*": (p. 43) and that 100l. in active paper performs three payments, in about the same time the inert discountable paper performs one; its inertness therefore is, as two thirds; and its operation and effects in

---

* When Mr. Thornton says any thing of the proportion of the various parts of our currency to each other, or the variations of that of the same kind in different periods, it is of high authority; his evidence before the Lords shows, that so early as 1797, he had taken great pains to obtain the most precise documents to determine these points. The knowledge he must possess from his situation as an eminent banker, his opportunities of obtaining information from the best judges, through their confidence in and connection with him, and the extent of his researches, of which on this, and other occasions, he has exhibited authentic evidence; all testify the dependence which may be placed on the data he communicates: and from what we have extracted from him in the text, together with other documents of high authority, we are able to make a good approach to the solution of the following question. Supposing what is called the celerity of circulation the same, that is, the number of functions performed by every pound sterling on the average, or its activity equal, in equal periods of time, in what ratio would the price of commodities have been augmented by paper currency, if its effect had neither been augmented nor counteracted by any other circumstances?

The answer and its deduction will stand thus: from what Mr. Rose has laid down in his Brief Examination, and what is now probably known as to the amount of paper payable to bearer; if the sum of the former be taken as two, that of the latter will be nearly as unity; and the aggregate of both as three. Mr. Thornton states, as above, the amount of the bills of exchange as exceeding that aggregate; it may be therefore taken as four: but by their inertness, their effect in the markets does not exceed that of one third of the same amount of active currency, or money and bank paper; and is equal to an augmentation, as $1\frac{1}{3}$ to the sum of the two former, which is as 3: and that of the whole will be equal to that of a mass of active currency, the sum of which is as $4\frac{1}{3}$. By the addition of paper to coin, the price of commodities is therefore increased in the ratio of $4\frac{1}{3}$ to 2, or of $2\frac{1}{6}$ to unity; that is $116\frac{2}{3}$l. per cent. but the advance which has been thus generated, has been more than the work of the last century. A considerable part of it must have taken place so long as 132 years ago, when the amount of paper had become very great (see note, p. 535); from that time to 1793, and since, the effect of paper on prices in the home market has indeed been diminished by some rise of commodities abroad; but since 1793, it has been increased greatly by the extension of brokerage.

The elements here used are capable perhaps of some correction, but probably not very great. There are some other written securities which, as transferable, are so far for the currency; but as their degree of inertness is great, nothing is above allowed for them.

prices

prices and the money market, equal to thoſe of one third of its amount in active currency: and although the whole be circulable, yet we are to conſider one third of it only as actually circulated, or circulating currency. With this explanation, the amount of the inert currency will not be found to militate againſt the argument of Smith, which Mr. T. enters into this really curious account to refute, ſo far as he is diſpoſed to puſh it. It ſtands thus: "the whole paper money of any kind, which can eaſily circulate in any country, never can exceed the value of the gold and ſilver of which it ſupplies the place, the commerce being ſuppoſed the ſame". This, however, and the poſition to which it is corrollary, which is alſo cited by Mr. T. we have always regarded as radical errors of that writer; but on different principles from thoſe adduced by Mr. Thornton.

The ſubject of this article is ſo important, and requires ſo much diſcuſſion, that we ſhall dwell upon it more at length than uſual; but for the preſent we muſt ſuſpend our labour, the intricateneſs of which will ſufficiently apologize for the delay of theſe remarks.

(To be continued.)

ART. XI. *Euclidis Datorum Liber, cum Additamento, necnon Tractatus alii ad Geometriam pertinentes. In Uſum Juventutis Academicæ. Curavit et Edidit Samuel, Epiſcopus Aſaphenſis.* 8vo. 6s. 6d. Oxonii. E Typographeo Clarendoniano. Apud Payne, &c. Londini. 1804.

THIS volume completes the Biſhop of St. Aſaph's tracts of elementary mathematics; and it is executed with the ſame ſkill and ſucceſs, and with the ſame view to public utility, as the volumes which precede it, and which we had the pleaſure of reviewing ſome time ago*. It contains, beſides the Data of Euclid, ſeveral other uſeful but ſmaller tracts; on each of which, as they ſtand in the order in which they are placed, we will offer ſuch remarks as the limits of our Review will permit.

For the text of the Data, the Latin of Gregory's edition of Euclid, Oxon. 1703, is uſed, but with very conſiderable verbal alterations, to make the phraſeology agree better with Commandine, whoſe text the Biſhop has uſed in his edition of the Elements. In ſome places, we obſerve that whole

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi, p. 272; and vol. xxiii. p. 255.

paſſages

paſſages are omitted; and in others, new ones added; but in neither caſe without great improvement, either in point of language or correctneſs, to the demonſtrations where they occur.

The firſt very material alteration that we have obſerved, is the omiſſion of the 21ſt propoſition, which is very properly left out, as it may be reduced to the ſubſtance of the 14th; and, inſtead of it, are ſubſtituted a propoſition and corollary from Simſon, which the learned editor has not failed to acknowledge, adding the reaſon for the alteration in a ſhort ſcholion. After the 24th propoſition, there are five very neat and important theorems introduced, as a ſupplement to what ſeemed wanting to complete what his Lordſhip calls the *Analytica Rationum*. Two of theſe are acknowledged to be taken from Simſon, but they are reduced to a much more ſimple and elegant form. To the 45th propoſition is added a new corollary, which we were ſurpriſed to find had eſcaped the notice of Simſon, as it is almoſt ſuggeſted by the propoſition itſelf. However, with all due deference to the better opinion of our preſent editor, we are inclined to think, that this corollary would have been more correctly united with the propoſition, than placed as a concluſion from it. They both together aſſert, that if the ſum or difference of two ſides of a triangle about a given angle have a given ratio to the remaining ſide, the triangle is given in ſpecies. The ſame remark will alſo apply to the following propoſition, and the corollary annexed to it.

The whole demonſtration of the 63d propoſition is omitted, as the truth of what the enunciation aſſerts follows immediately from the 49th propoſition, in which, in fact, this propoſition is included. Three new corollaries are annexed to the 66th propoſition; the laſt two of which, though deducible moſt evidently from the 41ſt and 19th propoſitions of the Elements, ſeem, however, to be well introduced here, as they cannot fail to ſtrike the mind of the attentive reader, in the latter part of the demonſtration of this propoſition. But it is an overſight that there is no mention made of the acute angled triangle; for what is here ſaid of the obtuſe angled triangle is equally true of that which is acute angled. Indeed the omiſſion renders the latter part of the third corollary incorrect; for it does not *generally* follow, that if the rectangle of two ſides of a triangle be greater than double the triangle, the angle contained by thoſe two ſides ſhould be obtuſe, for it may with juſt as much reaſon be acute. Only the firſt and the beſt of the four demonſtrations given by Gregory, of the 67th propoſition, is here made uſe of. To add a variety of proofs, unleſs where there is ſome remarkable inſtance of the neatneſs and

conciſeneſs of a mathematical proceſs, is more likely to weary the reader, and to excite languor, than to ſtimulate the curioſity and preſerve attention, which ſhould always be the primary objects of an elementary writer in every ſcience. The preſent editor has indeed, in ſeveral inſtances, added ſecond demonſtrations; but we think that he never fails to introduce them with advantage, as they ſeem all to poſſeſs the forementioned qualification. In the following propoſition, namely, the 68th, a much more pleaſing demonſtration is ſubſtituted for the ſecond, which Gregory uſes. Only the enunciations of the 77th and 78th propoſitions are given, as the former is immediately deducible from the 54th propoſition, and the latter is only a part of the 62nd. To give other demonſtrations of them, therefore, would be redundant, and a very unprofitable labour.

The 79th propoſition appears quite in a new form, both in its enunciation and proof. This propoſition in Gregory's edition is not wanting in perſpicuity or neatneſs; but the alteration is made, in order to abridge the demonſtration of the ſucceeding propoſition, which is more pleaſing and compendious, and adapted to a much more ſimple diagram than that employed by Gregory. The two additional demonſtrations, which are given of the 84th and 85th, though perhaps not more clear or conciſe than Gregory's, are, however, well worth inſertion, as the truth of them is deduced by a very different proceſs, and upon different principles. The concluſions of the 86th and 87th propoſitions, which are here tranſpoſed, are conſiderably altered and improved. After the 87th propoſition is placed a ſcholion, which includes two theorems, the laſt of which is taken from Simſon. They are happily introduced here; as, together with the two propoſitions, which precede the ſcholion, they ſerve to illuſtrate the ſolution of biquadratic equations, of any form whatever, which does not involve uneven numbers, of which four good examples are given. Something of the ſame ſort is alſo ſaid with regard to quadratic equations in a ſcholion, which is placed at the end of the volume, under the title *Addenda in Datis;* and in which it is ſhown, how the conſtruction of quadratic equations is reſolved, by means of the 58th and 59th propoſitions of the Data, into thoſe ſimpleſt caſes of the 28th and 29th propoſitions of the ſixth Book of the Elements; where a *rectangular* parallelogram is to be applied to a given ſtraight line with the exceſs or defect of a given *ſquare*. The enunciation of the 90th propoſition is rendered more clear, by a very ſlight alteration; and only the laſt of the three demonſtrations of Gregory is here uſed for the firſt part of the propoſition, to which the Biſhop has added a demonſtration of his own for the ſecond.

Such

Such are the principal alterations and improvements which we have obſerved in this new edition of the Data, from a careful compariſon of it with that of Gregory; ſeveral other more minute corrections occurred in almoſt every page, which rendered them too numerous for particular notice. What we have already ſaid, will appear ſufficient to ſhow our readers with what ſkill and judgment the work has been executed.

In order to give the learner a fuller view of the principles, upon which the analyſis of the ancient geometers is founded, the Biſhop has annexed to the Data a ſmall book of twenty-one propoſitions, conducted after the very ſame manner as the Data, of which in fact it is no more than a uſeful continuation. The ſame correct and elegant ſimplicity of reaſoning pervades each of theſe propoſitions, which we ſo much and ſo deſervedly admire in all the demonſtrations of Euclid: and, indeed, had we not known the contrary, we ſhould not have felt any ſtrong diſinclination to allow that it was the production of that great father of geometry. All the propoſitions it contains appear to poſſeſs an equal degree of uſefulneſs, beauty, and intereſt. The Biſhop, however, ſeems to attach a greater importance to the laſt ſix propoſitions, by obſerving of them, "quarum ope, ut illud obitu moneamus, nobiliſſimi problematis Apolloniani de inclinationibus caſus præcipui reſolutionem capiunt."

In the Scholion, which concludes theſe additional Data, the learned author contends for the ſuperiority of the geometrical analyſis, particularly in point of being more general and comprehenſive, above the algebraical method of demonſtration; though he by no means wiſhes to deprive the latter of its due weight in the ſcale of the ſciences. For this purpoſe he has added, under a ſeparate title, five propoſitions, as examples of the geometrical analyſis. They are taken, with exception only of the fourth, from Newton's Arithmetica Univerſalis, but of courſe with a geometrical ſolution. His Lordſhip could not have choſen better or more appropriate ſpecimens of the geometrical analyſis, of which the ancient mathematicians made ſo great and ſucceſsful uſe. This ſelection concludes the firſt part of the volume; from the three treatiſes, of which the learner may, in a ſhort time and with little trouble, acquire a competent knowledge of the principles and application of geometrical analyſis.

The ſecond part of the volume begins with a book of ſpherics, which contains near forty propoſitions, in a plain and uſeful form. This book ſeems intended as a preparation for ſpherical trigonometry; and indeed the peruſal of it is abſolutely neceſſary, in order to underſtand the Biſhop's

treatiſe

treatiſe on that ſubject, as frequent references are there made to the propoſitions of this book. Something of this ſort was certainly wanting; as ſufficient knowledge of the properties of planes and lines interſecting each other, within or on the ſurface of the ſphere, could not be derived from Euclid. The reader, therefore, has here that defect ably ſupplied. After a careful peruſal of this ſhort book, which can take but a very ſmall portion of his time, he will enter upon ſpherical trigonometry with ſufficient preparatory knowledge of the ſubject, and will conſequently be enabled to proceed with leſs trouble and more ſucceſs.

Next to this book of ſpherics, follows Archimedes's tract on the dimenſion of the circle, which will be found to be a valuable acquiſition to the young mathematician. His Lordſhip has made ſeveral alterations in Torellius's tranſlation, which he otherwiſe follows, to make it correſpond better with the original; of this ſort are the alteration in the enunciation of the third propoſition, and that in the firſt paragraph of Eutocius's prelude to his obſervations on the firſt propoſition.

A ſhort tract, called Eratoſthenes's Sieve, comes next in order. It ſhows us a neat method of finding all primes to any given number whatever. The operation is ſimple, and founded upon four ſhort and plain lemmas. It is an abridgment of the Engliſh tract, which the Biſhop publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1773. Dr. W. Jackſon, Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxon. from whoſe pen we have often had the pleaſure of peruſing very able ſermons, took upon himſelf the trouble of abridging and tranſlating this tract, of which the Biſhop makes due acknowledgment in the Preface, and for other ſervices alſo, which his Lordſhip received in this work from the ſame correct and elegant ſcholar.

In the next tract, ſome of the more important relations, ariſing from the various combinations of prime and compoſite numbers, are briefly laid down in ten neat propoſitions. To this is annexed, a problem, taken from the Arithmetica Univerſalis, for finding all the diviſors of a compoſite number. This operation depends upon ſome of the propoſitions, which are given in this tract, and the certainty of the operation ariſes immediately from them. A ſcholion concludes this tract; in which the author inſiſts upon the uſe and importance of this problem in the affairs of common life, and has illuſtrated it by a good example. Dr. Keil's elegant treatiſe on Logarithms, to which the learned editor has annexed ſeveral uſeful obſervations, is the laſt in the volume.

From the review of this, and the Biſhop's preceding volumes, we feel no heſitation to affirm in the language, which his

his Lordſhip has uſed in the Preface of the volume, which was publiſhed firſt, but is to be conſidered the laſt in the order of peruſal, that "the elementary knowledge and the practical habits, with which he has furniſhed the ſtudent, will enable him to make his way in any branch of mathematics, pure or mixed, to which his inclination or purſuits may lead him."

ART. XII. *Cupid turned Volunteer: in a Series of Prints, deſigned by *****; and engraved by W. N. Gardiner, B. A. With poetical Illuſtrations, by Thomas Park, F. S. A.* 4to. 1l. 1s. Sold by Gardiner, for E. Harding. 1804.

THE aſſiduous antiquary who obtained our commendation in April laſt, for his edition of the Nugæ Antiquæ, now appears before us as a patriotic poet; as the illuſtrator of deſigns which are very generally underſtood to proceed from the hand of that fair ornament to the royal family, whoſe taſte and ingenuity have been ſo repeatedly diſplayed to the favoured few who viſit Frogmore; and whoſe "Triumph of Love" gave birth to the Spenſerian Poem produced by Sir James Bland Burgeſs, in 1796*. On the preſent occaſion, her Royal Highneſs has united loyal zeal and filial affection with picturesque imagination, and the union reflects a twofold luſtre on her fancy and her heart.

The plates in this work compriſe eleven ſubjects, beſide the Frontiſpiece, and occur in the following ſucceſſion:

1. Cupid ſupplicates Pallas to let him become a Volunteer.
2. Relinquiſhes his Bow and Arrows, and depoſits them in the Britiſh Standard.
3. Aſſumes his Firelock.
4. Advances to the Altar of Loyalty.
5. Takes the Oath of Allegiance.
6. Surveys the Target.
7. Hits the Centre of the Target.
8. Preſents Colours before the King.
9. Exerciſes his Drum, having placed his Banner in ſafety.
10. Receives back his Arrow, with an Olive Branch, from the Dove.
11. Depoſits his Banner in the Temple of Minerva.

Mr. Park, who has been induced by the publiſher to write the poetical illuſtrations, has before received our commenda-

---

* See Brit. Crit. vol. vii. p. 475.

tions

tions as a poet, for an elegant volume of ſmall Poems, reviewed in our ninth volume, p. 670. Of his preſent effuſions of loyalty we ſhall extract the firſt, the fifth, and the laſt, in the ſeries of illuſtrations, as ſpecimens of that poetical talent, which was firſt ſtimulated by Cowper to encounter public criticiſm in the year 1797*.

" *Cupid ſupplicates Pallas to let him become a Volunteer.*

Rous'd by the threat which rouſes all
To arm in Albion's patriot cauſe,
The vaunting threat of frantic Gaul—
That ſhe will pare the lion's paws,
And, with her locuſt-band, deſpoil
Britain—the heav'n-protected iſle!
Thus rous'd: e'en LOVE, the archer-boy
Who wings Idalian-temper'd darts;
Which, while they wound, give wounds of joy,
And only pierce to rivet hearts;
LOVE drops the bandage from his brow,
That he may face this threatful foe;
He ſpurns at every boyiſh fear,
And the ſage Goddeſs of the Gorgon ſhield
Implores, to let him try to wield
The weapons of a *Britiſh Volunteer!*"

" *Takes the Oath of Allegiance.*

With pleas'd exultance down he flings
The plumed caſque, the belted mail,
His loyal panoply—and ſprings
To catch the incenſe-wafting gale,
While, with uplifted hand and eye,
He thus to Britain's chief vows firm fidelity:—
I, who have ſworn by Venus' doves,
By Dian's creſcent, Juno's car,
By all the Graces, all the Loves,
Now invocate the God of War!
And to that Monarch fealty ſwear
Whom thrice a nation's filial zeal
Won to its deprecative prayer,
The parent of the public weal,
The KING whoſe bright example throws
A living radiance round the throne,
Which with reſplendent luſtre ſhows—
That HE who reigns o'er hearts muſt reign by love alone!"

---

* Cowper, in one of his letters to Samuel Roſe, Eſq. ſpeaks of Mr. Park's " genius and delicate taſte in poetry": and the laſt and beſt editor of Milton has characterized Mr. Park's Sonnets, as " ſome of the ſweeteſt in the Engliſh language". Todd's Life of Milton, vol. i. p. li.

" *Cupid*

" *Cupid depoſits his Banner in the Temple of Minerva.*

LOVE leaps with rapture at the joyous ſound*,—
The fane of Pallas hears his footſteps bound,
For there Auguſta's flag triumphantly he bears;
But ere again at amorous hearts
He points his dove-plum'd darts,
Thus warmly breathe his patriotic prayers:—
" Goddeſs! renown'd for wiſdom as for war,
Be Albion's manly race your darling care;
And let that ſea-green band which Neptune wove,
To ſwathe in infancy his favourite iſle,
Be ſtill its bloodleſs girdle, and pure love
Draw from approving Heav'n a ſkyey ſmile!
So through each Nereid's pearly cave,
While Echo floats upon the liſtening wave,
Still may reſound that charter'd ſtrain
Which hails Britannia, Empreſs of the main!
Still may her ſons be fam'd through every clime,
For deeds of ſpotleſs faith and dauntleſs ſoul ſublime† !"

After theſe creditable proofs of mental exertion, and after the writer had ſet aſide his own antiquarian purſuits, to " hold ſhort dalliance with the Muſe", we heard, with ſome ſurpriſe, that he was not preſented by the proprietor with a ſingle copy of the book. This, we ſhould hope, unprecedented inſtance of frugality in the publiſher, awakened (as well it might) the indignant jocularity of the poet, in " A metrical Tale, or Tail-piece to his poetic Illuſtrations, entitled *Guerdon*, alias *Remuneration;*" from which, as we have accidentally ſeen a copy, we ſhall annex a few ſtanzas, expreſſive of the ingenuous ardour with which he entered upon his taſk, in conſideration of the perſonage whoſe ingenuity was thus to be illuſtrated, and the loyalty and patriotiſm of the topics.

" That the child of his KING,
Should bid fancy take wing,
On the pinions of duty and love;
Was to him a delight
That impell'd him to write,
As if penſion'd by Phœbus or Jove.
He at once threw aſide,
With a patriot pride,

---

* Of anticipated Peace.

" † A line from Mr. Maurice's very ſpirited Poem of the Criſis."

Dead authors—both Nobles and Kings* ;
And whom Britons admire
As their Monarch and Sire,
He hail'd with his lute's loudeſt ſtrings.

For religion and laws,
Such as challenge applauſe
From nations at ſtrife with our own,
He encourag'd plain ſenſe
To make manly defence,
And ſecure both our altars and throne.

If a clarion he bore,
Like Tyrtæus of yore
When he rallied the Spartans to battle ;
Its war-call ſhould ſpeed
From the Thames to the Tweed,
Until infants graſp'd ſwords for the rattle."

We have only to add, that the engraved copies of the Princeſs Elizabeth's elegant deſigns are neatly executed; though the impreſſion we have ſeen has met with great injuſtice from the colouriſt, who has tinted his Volunteer Cupids with ſomething like yellow oker, and thus has given to the Lilliputian heroes leathern ſkins.

ART. XIII. *Six Lectures, on the Principles and Practice of Perſpective, as applicable to drawing from Nature; accompanied with a Mechanical Apparatus.* 4to. 77 pp. with Eight Plates, and a Caſe for the Apparatus, ſuitable to the Size of the Volume. 1l. 15s. Faulder, &c. for the Author. 1804.

WE were lately called upon to examine a work on Perſpective†, in which the author had dilated the mathematical principles of Brook Taylor to an ample, if not ſuperfluous extent. The object of the preſent writer is directly the contrary. It is to point out the principles, and lead the pupil to the practice at the ſame time, by the ſimpleſt means that can be contrived.

---

* Alluding to Walpole's catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, of which he is preparing an extended edition. *Rev.*

† That of Mr. Edwards. See our vol. xxiii. p. 385.

For

For two or three years past, or perhaps more, Mr. J. G Wood has delivered Lectures on Perspective, at his house in Beaumont-Street, in which he has employed a mode of illustration peculiar, as far as we recollect, to himself. He has had upon his table models of temples, and other objects formed in wood, and placed on a horizontal plane; and, by showing these through a plane glass, perpendicular to the horizon, he has made clearly evident to his pupils, that the mathematical lines prescribed by the art of perspective are founded in nature; that the parallels in the object do actually vanish on the glass, as the pupil is directed to make them vanish on his paper, (which represents such a transparent plane) that the points of sight, and distance, the horizontal line, &c. do all manifest themselves in the same way upon the transparent plane; and, consequently, that there is nothing in the principles of perspective which may not be clearly and perfectly comprehended by very little application of the mind; and that they may be applied to practice for ever, with little chance of error, after having been learned completely in this simple and elegant way.

These Lectures having been found to answer the desired effect, and to initiate pupils in the art of drawing from nature with more facility than any other method, and with entire correctness, Mr. W. has been led to present them to the public in this form, notwithstanding the obvious difficulty of publishing a mechanical apparatus with a book; and the still greater difficulty of inducing persons who take up the book to endeavour to comprehend the use of the apparatus, or even the mode of setting it up for use, without the aid of oral instruction. In the case which accompanies his book, Mr. W. has given in miniature the apparatus which he employed at his Lectures: a plain horizontal board, with holes to receive the columns of a small temple; perpendicular glasses, with different lines painted on them, representing the lines of the perspective, and coinciding with them when the object is viewed from the right point, which is fixed by an eye-hole, having its ascertained situation upon and above the board. The directions for putting this apparatus together are given in a single page, and in the most distinct manner; every piece of the apparatus being represented on a plate opposite to the directions; so that, with the least attention, it seems impossible to misapprehend the intentions of the author. Though we would by no means have mathematical principles superseded; yet a clear and familiar illustration of them, for minds which are not prepared to receive mathematical ideas, must often, in mixed mathematics, be of great utility. To pure mathematics there is no way but by the regular and geometrical methods; but the mixed sciences must often

be practiſed by thoſe who either cannot or will not ſtudy mathematics; and the lecturer who provides for their wants, in the firſt inſtance, may perhaps be the only perſon who can lead them, almoſt inſenſibly, to an attention to the mathematical rules, or to any admiration of them. We ſhall, therefore, for the public uſe, endeavour to make as clear as poſſible the advantages of the ſyſtem now publiſhed.

The preſent author defines perſpective in the way which leads directly to the illuſtrations he now offers to the public.

"Perſpective", he ſays, "is the art of repreſenting objects upon paper, canvas, or any flat ſurface, as they appear to the eye, or as they would appear when viewed through a pane of glaſs." P. 1.

This definition is certainly not new; it occurs in very ſimilar terms in the *Jeſuits' Perſpective**, long conſidered as the only grammar of the art. "La perſpective eſt un art qui repreſent ſur un milieu diaphane ou tranſparent, l'apparance des objets, aux poincts où ce milieu eſt couppé par les rayons viſuels".. *Edit. Paris*, 1651, tom. 1, p. 6. This is not only the moſt exact definition, but is particularly to the purpoſe of the preſent author, becauſe it brings at once to view the principle on which the whole of his Lectures is founded. Other authors, however, have defined differently. Brook Taylor ſays, "Linear perſpective is the art of deſcribing exactly on a plane ſurface, the repreſentations of any given objects"†. James Ferguſon, who wrote the ſimpleſt and moſt familiar book on the ſubject that has appeared till now, gives a ſimilar definition. "Perſpective is the art of drawing the reſemblances or pictures of objects on a plane ſurface, as the objects themſelves appear to the eye". But he adds, to illuſtrate his definition, what comes exactly to the definition of Mr. Wood.

"Thus, ſuppoſe a perſon at a window looks through an upright pane of glaſs at any object beyond it; and, keeping his head ſteady, draws the figure of the object upon glaſs, with a black-lead pencil, as if the point of the pencil touched the object itſelf; he would then have

---

* This uſeful book was tranſlated into Engliſh by Ephraim Chambers, author of the Cyclopædia.

† This is his definition, as it ſtands in his third edition, A.D. 1749. Mr. Edwards has repreſented it otherwiſe, probably from ſome other edition. He ſays that Dr. B. T. commences his treatiſe with theſe words: "Perſpective is the art of drawing on a plane the appearances of any figures by the rules of geometry." We did not make this compariſon when Mr. Edwards's book was before us.

a true

a true representation of the object in perspective, as it appears to the eye." *The Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy.* Ed. 1774.

On this principle, drawing tables have been constructed, enabling a person unskilled in perspective to draw objects correctly, by tracing them on a transparent plane. Mr. Wood also illustrates his definition, by reminding his reader that the appearance presented to the eye is always different from the reality.

"For example, the two sides of a regular street appear *nearer* to each other, and the buildings *lower*, at the end most remote from the eye, than they do at the end nearest the eye; although, in reality, the street is known to be of equal width, and the buildings equally high at both ends."

He then gives a further illustration, similar to that of Ferguson.

"If objects seen through any transparent medium, as glass, or the pane of a window, are traced upon that glass or pane*, the tracing will of course be an exact representation of those objects, as they appear to the eye; and it belongs to the art of perspective to furnish unerring rules for representing objects, with equal accuracy, upon a flat surface, such as paper, canvas," &c. P. 1.

This, then, is the simple and just foundation of these Lectures; which, instead of leading to a mere practical apparatus, leaving the person who used it as ignorant as he was before, serves to make sensible to the eye the truth of the geometrical principles themselves, which are here deduced from the visible facts. A work of science of this kind does not admit of specimens; we shall therefore only give, from the Preface, what the author says further on the nature and intention of his work.

"In the following pages the reader must not expect to find new matter; all that has been attempted is, to render the simple and useful rules of the art clear and intelligible, by a more familiar mode of explanation, and by frequent reference to the accompanying apparatus, in lieu of geometrical demonstration; to enable also the amateur artist to represent a view from nature with certainty and truth, which cannot be done without the assistance of this art. The author here acknowledges the benefit derived from the perusal of many books of great merit, by means of which he has composed these Lectures. The

---

* He should have added, as Ferguson did, *keeping his head exactly steady to the same point*, for that condition is absolutely necessary to the exactness of the tracing, and is that which causes the necessity of the eye-hole in his apparatus. Writers too often omit a step, which seems to themselves too obvious to be overlooked.

example

example of the hexagon is copied nearly from Mr. Kirby's book*, and many of the diagrams are exactly like thoſe in other works of this kind. The author conſidered it his duty to make this acknowledgment." P. v.

The following circumſtance ought to have been mentioned by Mr. Edwards alſo, many of whoſe figures were ſtill more diſtorted by the ſame cauſe.

"In ſeveral of the diagrams the diſtance of the picture is too ſhort, which is done to avoid carrying the vaniſhing points out of the plate. This occaſions a degree of diſtortion in the perſpective of ſome objects; as, for inſtance, of the oblique wheel, pl. 3, fig. 2, &c." P. vi.

The ſubjects of the Lectures are briefly theſe. I. Preparatory matters; with deſcriptions of the ground plan, picture, and point of diſtance, on one plane. II. Of lines perpendicular, oblique, and parallel to the picture; with ſome general rules. III. Squares, cubes, and buildings, having one ſide parallel to the picture, put into perſpective. IV. Square, &c. oblique to the picture; the circle, circular towers, &c. V. Proportions of objects by the line of elevation; arches and bridges in perſpective. VI. The meanders of a river, in perſpective; reflections, ſhadows, &c. with directions for ſketching from nature.

Among theſe, the directions for drawing meanders, &c. appear to us particularly new and good. We have no doubt that the book, whether as a text-book for the Lecturer, an aid to teachers, or even a grammar for thoſe who have reſolution to teach themſelves, will be found of ſingular uſe, from its very perſpicuous plan and arrangement.

ART. XIV. *The Hiſtory of the Reign of George III. to the Termination of the late War. To which is prefixed, a View of the progreſſive Improvement of England, in Proſperity and Strength, to the Acceſſion of his Majeſty. In Six Volumes. By Robert Biſſet, LL. D. Author of the Life of Burke, &c. &c.* 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

THE magnitude and importance of the work before us, extending through the whole period of what may be termed contemporary hiſtory, and comprehending ſuch a variety of

---

* Which was founded on Brook Taylor's treatiſe.

events

events which "come home to the boſoms", and affect the welfare of the preſent generation, have rendered the examination of its contents a matter of ſerious contemplation to our minds, and inclined us to defer the diſcuſſion to a period of the greateſt leiſure. Yet we cannot even now promiſe all the attention which the ſubject deſerves; but only to give ſuch a general view of the performance, as ſhall do juſtice to the induſtry and ability of the author, though not to all the intereſting topics which he has diſcuſſed.

The work which Mr. Adolphus * has publiſhed on the ſame ſubject, concluded with the peace of 1783, and we know not whether a continuation is intended. Dr. Biſſet has, however, amply ſupplied the deficiency; and thoſe who are intereſted (as indeed who is not?) in the events of the preſent reign, may now view them, to the period of the treaty of Amiens, through the medium of a well-informed and impartial hiſtorian.

In contemplating the preſent work, our attention is firſt drawn to the preliminary part; in which the progreſſive improvement of England in her internal proſperity and ſtrength, and in eſtimation and importance among foreign powers, is amply and perſpicuouſly detailed. The progreſs of civilization and commerce is traced from the earlieſt ages to the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty; and thus the reader is enabled to enter upon the main ſubject with a more diſtinct recollection of all the preceding periods and leading events of Engliſh hiſtory. Throughout this preliminary ſtatement, and indeed in the whole work, Dr. Biſſet diſplays one of the greateſt merits of an hiſtorian, and that without which all other qualities are of little avail, namely, impartiality. In developing the views, and ſtating the meaſures of contending parties, the balance is invariably held with a ſteady and equal hand; and the author as freely cenſures the exceſſes of each party, as he praiſes the meaſures of either, whenever they appear to him to deſerve it. Theſe are our general ſentiments as to the introduction. We will now advert to the Hiſtory itſelf; the firſt Chapter of which ſtates the Riſe, Progreſs, Operations, and Reſults of the War of 1756 to the Acceſſion of George III. and details the events of that war (in general†) with perſpicuity and accuracy. In the ſucceeding Chapter, the author

---

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 662, and xxii. p. 158.

† We ſay "*in general*," becauſe the *laſt* deſcent on the coaſt of France, in 1758, is not quite accurately ſtated. Upon that deſcent the army did not, as before, march to St. Maloes, but along the coaſt, without any apparent object but to create an alarm. The unfortunate affair at St. Cas ſhould alſo have been related more diſtinctly.

enters

enters upon the events of the preſent reign; on ſome of the moſt important of which, contained in the three firſt volumes, we will ſtate, in ſubſtance, his repreſentations and opinions, ſubjoining a few extracts; as it is not poſſible, in a Review, to examine and diſcuſs in detail the contents of ſo voluminous a work.

After noticing the auſpicious commencement of his Majeſty's reign, and the patriotic ſpeech delivered to Parliament, (with ſome events of inferior note) and juſtifying his Sovereign, in a note, from a moſt virulent and unſupported imputation by Mr. Belſham, the author proceeds to detail the further events of the war, and the negociations for peace which took place in the year 1760. He then ſets forth the conduct of Spain, and Mr. Pitt's well-known propoſal of an immediate attack upon that power; which, not coinciding with the opinion of a majority in council, produced the reſignation of that great miniſter. In detailing the circumſtances attending that reſignation, the author does juſtice both to the ſagacity of Mr. Pitt, and to the good intentions of thoſe who differed from him; repreſenting the mild but dignified behaviour of the Sovereign, upon that occaſion, in appropriate terms. The following is his opinion on that memorable tranſaction; which, as a good ſpecimen of his ſtyle and manner, we will extract.

"Mr. Pitt's reſignation of an employment in which his continuance would have promoted the moſt momentous intereſts of his country, cannot eaſily be juſtified. From his wiſdom, his country might have expected that he would have overlooked an oppoſition of opinion in a caſe which very fairly admitted of two conſtructions, though he was eventually proved to be right; that his patriotiſm would have induced him to have employed his talents, even though every particular meaſure adopted might not be agreeable to his views; and that his magnanimity would overlook what he might ſuppoſe perſonal competitions. But, whatever ſentiments were entertained reſpecting Mr. Pitt's going out of office, every impartial man agreed, that a greater miniſter had never acted under a ſovereign of England. Lofty in genius, profound in wiſdom, and expanſive in views; inventive in council, bold in reſolution, and deciſive in conduct; he long over-bore party by unequalled ability. Sagacious in the diſcovery of general and official character, he diſcerned the fitteſt inſtruments for the execution of his plans; and employing none in offices of high political, naval, or military truſt, but thoſe whom he knew to be thoroughly qualified for effecting the purpoſe, he laid a ſure foundation for ſucceſs. The enterpriſes under his adminiſtration were brilliant, and the reſult was at once advantageous and glorious. A mind of ſuch force of intellectual and moral qualities, energy of operation, and perſeverance of exertion, which had in its powers and endowments no motives for artifice or diſguiſe, perhaps beſtowed too little care to conceal from others that ſuperiority which it ſo tranſcendantly poſſeſſed. A little more indulgence for

common

common underſtandings, and ſomewhat leſs of auſterity of temper and of inflexibility of diſpoſition, might have preſerved this illuſtrious man to the councils of his country." Vol. i. p. 302.

Theſe ſentiments, which in the main are certainly correct, are expreſſed with good ſenſe, candour, and moderation. The ſame juſtice is done to the private worth and good intentions of the Earl of Bute; whom Dr. B. by the moſt convincing proofs, exculpates from the malignant and unfounded charge of Jacobitiſm. He alſo gives due praiſe to that miniſter and his colleagues for the vigour with which they carried on the war to its concluſion. Yet he cenſures, in ſome reſpects, the peace concluded by them, particularly for the ceſſions made in the Weſt-Indies; in which opinion moſt impartial readers will, we think, coincide.

The tranſactions reſpecting Mr. Wilkes form the next important topic of conſideration. The character of the individual is juſtly drawn by the author; but he thinks, in common with perhaps all who reflect diſpaſſionately on the ſubject, that the meaſures purſued by adminiſtration, in iſſuing the general warrant, and inſtituting a parliamentary proſecution, unneceſſarily created a popular ferment, and raiſed the North Briton and its author to a popularity and importance, which otherwiſe they could never have attained.

The Stamp Act (as it is uſually termed) and its conſequence, is the next public proceeding on which the author has occaſion to dilate. Previouſly to his ſtatement of the arguments for and againſt this meaſure, he (judiciouſly in our opinion) treats it as a mere queſtion of expediency; and, on that ground, inclines to condemn it as a hazardous departure from that policy which long experience had approved. Yet he conſiders, with reaſon, the repeal of that ſtatute, accompanied, as it was, by the Declaratory Act (during the Rockingham adminiſtration) as a weak and injudicious meaſure, calculated to pleaſe neither party; offenſive to America, without being advantageous to Britain. The Act, however, having been repealed, the revival of ſo dangerous a queſtion, by the duties afterwards impoſed on America, is equally reprobated, as an impolitic revival of this dangerous diſpute. A diſcuſſion of the affairs of Ireland at this period concludes the firſt volume of this elaborate work.

Amidſt the variety of events contained in the ſecond volume, the moſt prominent are, the proceedings reſpecting Mr. Wilkes after his return to England, the diſpute reſpecting the Middleſex election, and the American war. This laſt is related at large; and, generally ſpeaking, with accuracy and impartiality;

partiality; the able narrative of Captain Stedman* being the principal authority for moſt of the facts alledged. Yet perhaps this author is ſomewhat too ſevere in the ſarcaſms ſo frequently paſſed on the General who commanded the Britiſh forces, during the greater part of that period. Great allowance ſhould be made for the uncommon difficulties of his ſituation, a ſituation ſo different from thoſe in which Britiſh Generals had ever before been placed. When the interference of France in the diſpute, and the impending hoſtilities with that kingdom in conſequence, preſented a new, and ſtill more formidable, aſpect of public affairs, the appearance of the venerable Earl of Chatham in Parliament (in order to oppoſe the motion for acknowledging the independence of America) and the awful ſcene which enſued, are deſcribed with great feeling and energy. As his exertion upon this intereſting occaſion appears to have haſtened the end of that illuſtrious ſtateſman, we will inſert the author's deſcription of it, in his own words. "Speaking of an Addreſs moved by the Duke of Richmond, and the Speech by which it was ſupported, he ſtates the noble Duke to have inſiſted, " that the only ſure means to extricate us from the war with the colonies, was an unqualified recognition of their independence."

" This", he adds, " was a propoſition, to which not only lord North, but the moſt firm and violent and ardent ſupporter of coercive meaſures was not more inimical than the illuſtrious champion of conciliation, the earl of Chatham. His lordſhip had that ſeſſion frequently attended the houſe of peers, leſs from the relaxation of diſtemper than from the calls of duty, which the increaſing calamities of his country made him conſider as every day more imperious. In a bodily ſtate fitted only for the ſtillneſs and quiet of a bed of ſickneſs, he encountered the active warfare of the ſenate, hoping his counſels might at length be admitted by thoſe who were experiencing ſuch evils from former rejection and intractability, and that, in his old age, he might contribute to reſtore part of the proſperity, greatneſs, and glory, which he had acquired for his country in the vigour of his life, and which left her when he ceaſed to guide her affairs. His exertion, in the former part of the ſeſſion, ſo much beyond his bodily ſtrength, had increaſed his diſtemper; but, informed of the buſineſs that was to be agitated, and aware of the doctrines which would be brought forward, he thought it incumbent on himſelf to render it manifeſt to the world, that though he agreed with the marquis of Rockingham and his adherents in reprobating the ſyſtem of miniſtry, he totally differed from them on the queſtion of American independence. He accordingly betook himſelf to the ſenate, of which, for near half a century, he had been the brighteſt luminary. Having arrived in the houſe, he refreſhed himſelf in the lord chancellor's room, until he learned that

* See Brit. Crit. vol. iv. p. 581.

buſineſs

buſineſs was about to begin. The infirm ſtateſman was led into the houſe of peers, attended by his ſon-in-law, lord Mahon, and reſting on the arm of his ſecond ſon, Mr. William Pitt. He was richly dreſſed in a ſuperb ſuit of black velvet, with a full wig, and covered up to the knees in flannel. He was pale and emaciated; but the darting quickneſs, force, and animation of his eyes, and the expreſſion of his whole countenance, ſhewed that his mind *retained* its primæval perſpicacity, brilliancy, and ſtrength. The lords ſtood up, and made a lane for him to paſs through to the bench of the earls; and with the gracefulneſs of deportment for which he was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, he bowed to them as he proceeded. Having taken his ſeat, he liſtened with the moſt profound attention to the ſpeech of the duke of Richmond. When his grace had finiſhed, lord Chatham roſe; he lamented that, at ſo important a criſis, his bodily infirmities had interfered ſo often with his regular attendance on his duty in parliament. "I have this day (ſaid he) made an effort beyond the powers of my conſtitution, to come down to the houſe, perhaps the laſt time I ſhall enter its walls, to expreſs my indignation againſt the propoſition of yielding the ſovereignty of America. My lord, I rejoice that the grave has not cloſed upon me, that I am ſtill alive to lift up my voice againſt the diſmemberment of this ancient and noble monarchy. Preſſed down as I am by the load of infirmity, I am little able to aſſiſt my country in this moſt perilous conjuncture; but, my lords, while I have ſenſe and memory, I never will conſent to tarniſh the luſtre of this nation by an ignominious ſurrender of its rights and faireſt poſſeſſions. Shall a people ſo lately the terror of the world now fall proſtrate before the houſe of Bourbon? It is impoſſible. I am not, I confeſs, well informed of the reſources of this kingdom; but I truſt it has ſtill ſufficient to maintain its juſt rights, though I know them not; and any ſtate, my lords, is better than deſpair. Let us at leaſt make one effort; and, if we muſt fall, let us fall like men."

"The duke of Richmond declared his grief and horror at the diſmemberment of the empire to be as great as that of any man in the houſe or nation; but how was it to be avoided: he himſelf was totally ignorant of the means of reſiſting with ſucceſs the combination of America with France and Spain. He did not know how to preſerve the dependence of America. If any perſon could prevent ſuch an evil, lord Chatham was the man; but what were the means that great ſtateſman would propoſe. Lord Chatham, agitated by this appeal, made an eager effort, at its concluſion, to riſe; but, before he could utter a word, preſſing his hand to his heart, he fell down in a convulſive fit. The duke of Cumberland and lord Temple, who were neareſt him, caught him in their arms. The houſe was immediately in commotion, ſtrangers were ordered to depart, and the houſe was adjourned. Lord Chatham being carried into an adjoining apartment, medical aſſiſtance ſoon arrived. Recovering in ſome degree, he was conveyed in a litter to his villa at Hayes in Kent; and there he lingered till the end of May, when he breathed his laſt, in the ſeventieth year of his age." Vol. iii. p. 39.

A well-written character of this illuſtrious ſtateſman is ſubjoined. The ſucceeding events of the war are fully, and

for the moſt part accurately, deſcribed; nor is leſs attention beſtowed on domeſtic tranſactions. In the character of Lord North's adminiſtration, given at the cloſe of it, the author juſtly remarks, that the calamities which occurred during that period are not to be aſcribed wholly to Miniſters, but alſo to Parliament, "which, by its approbation, ſanctioned their acts; and to the people themſelves, of whom the greater part was eager for commencing and continuing the war". We might add, that the courſe of events, and the rapid increaſe which took place in the population and power of the American colonies, naturally led to a ſeparation; and that ſuch an event would probably have taken place before the preſent time (with more or leſs ſtruggle) even under the wiſeſt adminiſtration. The circumſtances which produced the peace of 1783, and the terms of that treaty, are next ſet forth, and the debates on that ſubject detailed. On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, the author's opinion appears to agree with that which was expreſſed at the time, by a great majority throughout the kingdom. In diſcuſſing the merit of Mr. Fox's India Bill, though he admits it to be pregnant with thoſe dangers which were pointed out, and ſtates it to have been "*completely fitted to eſtabliſh an oligarchal confederacy, headed by Charles James Fox*", yet he allows it to be "the effort of an expanded and towering genius". With the higheſt reſpect for the *talents* of that ſtateſman, we confeſs this is not the light in which it has appeared to us. That it was a very violent and daring meaſure, we are not diſpoſed to deny; but what great effort of *genius* it required, to deviſe an Act of Parliament which ſhould, at one ſtroke, annihilate all the rights of a great chartered body, diſpoſſeſs them of their whole property, and place it under the abſolute controul of a ſet of individuals, we are ſo dull of apprehenſion as not to diſcern. The author objects to the meaſure, on ſtrong, and we think juſt, grounds; and properly obſerves, that Mr. Fox had not evinced that neceſſity by which alone it could be juſtified. Mr. Pitt's propoſed India Bill is then ſtated, and its rejection by the Houſe. The remaining events, to the eſtabliſhment of Mr. Pitt as Miniſter, and the conſequent diſſolution of Parliament in 1784, are alſo clearly detailed; and ſome obſervations added, on the fortunate union of talents and firmneſs, which enabled that Miniſter to triumph over his adverſaries, and to maintain the ground which he had taken, in defence of the monarchy and conſtitution. With theſe important events cloſes the third volume of this Hiſtory.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BRITISH

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 15. *Poems. By Charles A. Elton.* Foolſcap 8vo. 5s. Longman and Co. 1804.

This is one of thoſe numerous productions, in which we find nothing to commend highly, or rigorouſly cenſure. We inſert the following, as one of the moſt pleaſing ſpecimens of the author's verſification.

" From Cottage Couch, where ſlumber'd Mary,
A lovely maid beyond compare:
The village bells, one morning early,
Arous'd this faireſt of the fair.

" Not brighter beams the ſtar of day-break,
Or Phœbus from his orient ſky,
Than when the tale of Nelſon's glory
Flaſhed tranſport on her luſtrous eye.

" My William now, my ſweeteſt William,
Her virgin voice exulting cried,
Has won at length the meed of valour,
The laurel wreath, for which he ſigh'd.

" Yet love-ſick throbs of thrilling anguiſh
Invade the calm that lulls her breaſt;
Yet tears her heart with ſoft forebodings,
By turns elated and depreſt.

" She fearful ſnatch'd the liſt of glory,
By rumour wafted from the deep,
Where ſhine the brave in honour's annals—
Then trembling paus'd, to ſmile and weep!

" Perhaps", with tender grief exclaiming,
" Such was my gallant William's doom;
Perhaps with verdure unavailing,
The laurel ſhades his watery tomb."

" He ſpoke, when—O diſpel thy terrors!
A well-known voice was heard to ſay;
And William ſprang on wings of gladneſs,
To kiſs the ſtarting tear away."

" Sarah" is not a name the moſt peculiarly adapted for poetry; but we may conjecture, by a moſt affectionate Dedication, that it is endeared beyond that of any other to the author's feelings and ſentiments.

ART.

ART. 16. *Great Cry and little Wool; or the Squads in an Uproar; or the Progreſs of Politics; or Epiſtles, poetical and picturesque. Written by Toby Scout, Eſq. a Member of the Oppoſition; and edited by Peter Pindar, Eſq. In Two Parts.* 4to. 1s. 6d. each. Walker. 1804.

The *decent* ſuppoſition on which theſe Epiſtles (as they are called, forſooth!) are founded is, that a late indiſpoſition of the greateſt and moſt revered perſonage in this kingdom was to prove fatal. The effects of this expectation on perſons alluded to are deſcribed with great coarſeneſs. As to the poetry, one part of it may afford as good a ſpecimen as another, for it is all of the *butterwoman's* ſtamp.

" Prepare thy two ears, Couſin Nic,
Lo; our ſenſes are all of employ full;
And our ſtomachs, of poverty ſick,
Will ſpeedily ſing " O be joyful!"

" Hope peeps from a cloud on our ſquad,
Whoſe beams have been long in deep mourning:
'Tis a *lane*, let me tell ye, my lad,
Dev'liſh long that has never a turning."

The elegance of the reſt of the two Parts is at leaſt equal to this beginning.

ART. 17. *An Ode, entitled the Humorous Convocation, alias the Barber's Shop, on Saturday Evening. By William Henry Hitchener.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Ledger. 1804.

We do not know this Mr. Hitchener, but conjecture he may be the ſhaver himſelf, though no *cunning one* certainly, who, waiting for his cuſtomers on a Saturday night, continues to while away the time in ſtringing ſuch rhymes as theſe:

" Should they a landing gain,
Who's he among us that would not ſtand forth,
And rather ſacrifice whate'er he's worth,
Nay, e'en his family with his blood intrench,
Than ſee our fair ones *cheriſhed* by the French."

DRAMATIC.

ART. 18. *Guilty or Not Guilty. A Comedy, in Five Acts. Firſt acted at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, May 26, 1804. Written by Thomas Dibdin, Author of the Jew and the Doctor, Birth Day, Will for the Deed, Cabinet, Engliſh Fleet, Family Quarrels, Il Bondocani, School for Prejudice, Five Thouſand a Year, St. David's Day, Naval Pillar, Mouth of the Nile, Horſe and the Widow, Valentine and Orſon, &c. &c. &c. The Third Edition.* 8vo. 108 pp. 2s. 6d. Lackington and Allen. 1804.

The ſubſtitution of farces, in five acts, for legitimate comedies, has now become ſo much a matter of courſe, that when we are obliged, by our duty,

duty, to peruſe them, we expect to find in the dialogue only a few bad puns, and in the plot nothing but unmeaning buſtle and abſurdity. In the piece before us, however, we do not find even theſe merits to any degree; and we ſhould have been wholly at a loſs to account for the ſucceſsful repreſentation which we believe it had, and the third edition which it has reached, but that one circumſtance, though not very new or ably managed, tends to give the plot a degree of intereſt, which it would not otherwiſe excite. One of the principal characters lies under ſtrong, but doubtful, imputations of very atrocious guilt; and, as he ſtrongly aſſerts his at leaſt comparative innocence, and is more than once prevented from coming to an explanation, this uncertainty and ſuſpenſe, we preſume, intereſted the feelings of the audience, and carried the piece to a ſucceſsful concluſion. In other reſpects, we cannot perceive much dramatic merit in the piece, and as a literary performance it ranks ſtill lower. One of the characters compares himſelf to "the ſtatue of Anger leaning on Deſpair". This we ſuppoſe is an imitation of Shakeſpeare's "Patience on a monument"; how ſucceſsful, the reader will determine. The title-page ſhows this writer, whatever may be the merits of the performance before us, to have contributed largely to "the public ſtock of harmleſs pleaſure", though not perhaps to deſerve a very high rank, even among the dramatic authors of the preſent age.

NOVELS.

ART. 19. *Circumſtances reſpecting the late Charles Montford, Eſq. By George Harley, Eſq.* 8vo. Liverpool printed; ſold by T. M'Greery, Houghton-ſtreet. 1804.

We confeſs we have been agreeably deceived with the peruſal of this intereſting publication. From the title, we were induced to expect the memoirs of a man, whoſe memory might indeed be dear to the circle of his own peculiar relatives, but the minutiæ of whoſe life could hardly have formed the ſubject of intereſt or attention to an impartial and unprejudiced public.

There can, however, be no doubt, that at leaſt the greater part of theſe "Circumſtances" are imaginary and fictitious. The ſtory, though ſimple in itſelf, is extremely well told; and, however we may regret its melancholy termination, we muſt own our intereſt has been highly excited, and our taſte much gratified, by the peruſal.

An excurſion to Paris is made the vehicle of many judicious remarks on the preſent ſtate and government of that country. We are induced to ſubjoin the following extract, as a ſpecimen of the author's ſtyle, and as containing a compariſon, which we have often ſeen more copiouſly argued, with leſs effect.

"Since my ſtay here, I have of courſe been at the levee of the chief Conſul. I was anxious to ſee what ſort of a man he was, of whom we are all accuſtomed to read in hiſtory and romances, as riſing from obſcurity to the moſt brilliant fortune—from humble rank to a throne. I hear him on all ſides compared to Cæſar. There appears

to me, however, but few points of ſimilarity. Bonaparte, from his childhood, ſeems to have had no enjoyment but in command, and thoſe purſuits which might lead him to the attainment of his favourite object. Cæſar was a man of univerſal paſſion, as diſſipated as he was ambitious; as ardent in pleaſure as in battle; warm in his friendſhips; and contending for the affections of a woman with as much anxiety as for the empire of the world. Bonaparte has no friends, and no attachments. The latter obtained the ſovereign power in a country torn by factions, and fighing for the gift of peace from any hand. The rulers he had to overthrow were marked by the groſſeſt corruption at home, and the moſt diſgraceful reverſe of fortune abroad. Cæſar created the diviſions on which he founded his empire; and his antagoniſts were Cicero, Pompey, and Cato. Cæſar was eloquent, a finiſhed ſcholar, and the beſt bred man of his age. Bonaparte is ſlow in his utterance, a man of ſcience, but of little taſte; in his manner cold, ſtiff, and inflexible. When Cæſar fell, even the authors of his death, though they rejoiced for Rome, wept for their friend; in loſing Bonaparte, we might tremble for France, but the man would ſurely be unlamented. Cæſar was the victim of his bold and generous confidence of all around him. Bonaparte, as he has nothing of his feelings, will probably eſcape *his fate.*"

A Comedy, entitled "Love in Marriage", is ſubjoined, of which we are ſorry not to have it in our power to ſpeak ſo ſatisfactorily.

ART. 20. *Aubrey. A Novel. By R. C. Dallas, Eſq. Author of Percival. Four Volumes.* 12mo. 18s. Longman and Co. 1804.

In ſaying that this production is ſuperior to the generality of Novels, we ſhall be thought by many to expreſs ourſelves but coldly of its merits. Aubrey does, in fact, deſerve a higher commendation. It is written with eaſe, and excites ſo much intereſt in the mind of the reader, as to hurry him paſt thoſe errors, which perhaps upon a more minute inveſtigation might deſerve ſome cenſure, or challenge a more rigid criticiſm.

ART. 21. *The India Voyage. By Mrs. H. Lefanu, Daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, M. A. Two Volumes.* 12mo. 8s. Robinſons. 1804.

The pen of a female has always a claim on our indulgence; and, where we cannot commend, we wiſh to be conciſe; let it therefore ſuffice, that after the uſual embarraſſments in which the "Mortimers" and "Mandevilles" muſt *neceſſarily* be involved, all parties finally enjoy that happineſs which ſo many of our fair countrywomen poſſeſs, without the neceſſity of an "India Voyage".

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

ART. 22. *Theſaurus Medicaminum; a new Collection of medical Preſcriptions, diſtributed into Twelve Claſſes, and accompanied with pharmaceutical and practical Remarks, exhibiting a View of the preſent State of the Materia Medica and Practice of Phyſic, in this and other Countries. Third Edition. By a Member of the London College of Phyſicians.* 8vo. 342 pp. 8s. Baldwin. 1804.

This work, for a character of which we refer our readers to the ſixth volume of the Britiſh Critic, has undergone conſiderable improvements in this third edition. It exhibits a view of the Chemical Nomenclature of the new Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, as well as of the London Pharmacopœia; what the author terms the *preparative* part of the formulæ, which part in the former editions was publiſhed in Engliſh, is now given in Latin, "not only for the purpoſe of limiting the circulation of the book to the members of the medical profeſſion (for whoſe uſe alone it is deſigned); but alſo in order to avoid the ambiguity which attaches to the Engliſh names of plants, and further, to accommodate foreigners; it being preſumed that a work of this kind may be uſeful in other countries as well as our own"; laſtly, definitions of the Claſſes, and tabular views of the principal articles belonging to each of them, are added. We obſerve that ſeveral new articles are introduced, reſpecting the adminiſtration of which, the neceſſary cautions and admonitions are ſubjoined.

ART. 23. *A Conſpectus of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias; wherein the Virtues, Uſes, and Doſes of the ſeveral Articles and Preparations contained in thoſe Works are ſtated; their Pronunciation, as to Quantity, marked &c. &c. for the Uſe of junior Practitioners. By Robert Graves, M. D. Third Edition.* 12mo. 112 pp. 3s. 6d. Murray and Highley. 1804.

Of the former edition of this Conſpectus we gave a favourable account, in the eighth volume of the Britiſh Critic. The preſent edition comprizes the alterations made in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, publiſhed laſt year; a circumſtance which adds to the utility of this little manual.

DIVINITY.

ART. 24. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniverſary of the Royal Humane Society, in St. James's Church, Weſtminſter, on Sunday, April 24, 1803. By the Right Rev. George Iſaac Huntingford, D. D. Biſhop of Glouceſter. To which is added, an Appendix of Miſcellaneous Obſervations on Reſuſcitation. By the Society.* 8vo. 48 pp. 1s. Rivingtons, &c. 1803.

The plan of the preſent diſcourſe is this: obſerving how cloſely philoſophy and religion are united when the works of Creation are conſidered

conſidered as illuſtrating the divine attributes, the Biſhop of Glouceſter adverts, in the firſt place, to the proviſions made in the œconomy of nature for the ſupport of animal life; 1. by a refined mechaniſm; 2. by a due diſtribution of genial heat; 3. by the properties and diffuſion of the atmoſphere; 4. by the contrivances for continuing reſpiration. He proceeds next to the internal diſpoſitions tending to the ſame end; as, 1. the general love of exiſtence; 2. the capacity of the human mind for art and ſcience, and our attachment to them. Under this head, he particularly notices that application of them which enables the Humane Society to perform its ſervices to ſociety. The preacher then touches upon the motives for theſe benevolent exertions; firſt, ſocial; ſecondly, religious; and expatiates on theſe topics with propriety and force. The following paſſage is well calculated to illuſtrate the merits of the Humane Society.

"When, by a deſtroying influence, vitality is altogether extinct, then that myſterious and inexplicable bond, which connects body and ſoul, and which the Scriptures ſignificantly and beautifully term "the ſilver cord of life", is broken irreparably to all human means, and God only can command its reunion. But on frequent occaſions there is but an incipient tendency towards utter inanimation; and there intervenes a conſiderable ſpace of time between the firſt and ultimate operation of that tendency. It is in this anxious and awful period of ſuſpenſion, that in its humanity, and eminently Chriſtian charity, with humble dependence on the will of God! the Society here aſſembled would proffer its aid. Conſidering itſelf to be merely an inſtrument in the hands of the Almighty, it exerts the faculties, and applies the powers, with which, for purpoſes beneficial, it is providentially endowed; induced by the hope, that however inanimate may be the form, however ghaſtly may be the appearance, ſtill the hour of death may not yet be come. That which is inert may by aſſiſtance become active; that which is refrigerated may become warm; that which is obſtructed may become free from impediment. For theſe ends it deviſes ſuitable means, and with what ſucceſs we need not other proof: behold numerous witneſſes preſent in view." P. 18.

ART. 25. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of St. Mary's, Stafford, at the Viſitation held by the Archdeacon, Auguſt* 8, 1804. *By the Rev. Edward Whitby, Vicar of Seighford. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Archdeacon.* 8vo. 32 pp. 1s. Longman and Co. 1804.

The ſubject of this diſcourſe is one of the firſt moment both to clergy and people, namely, the terms of our ſalvation; and it is handled with a degree of clearneſs and ability very unuſual.

The text is Epheſ. i. 8, 9. "By grace ye are ſaved through faith; and that not of yourſelves: it is the gift of God: not of works, leſt any man ſhould boaſt." The method taken by the preacher to illuſtrate this topic, ſo much agitated in modern times, is admirably calculated to remove all erroneous conceptions of it. He begins by ſhowing, moſt diſtinctly, that it is impoſſible for a created being to have any claim of merit from his works, even ſuppoſing his obedience perfect; ſuppoſing it imperfect, the proof comes out with much more

ſtrength,

ſtrength, as is here urged. "Turn the ſubject", ſays the preacher, "which way you will, the ſalvation of a ſinner, by any works of his own, is nothing ſhort of an impoſſibility: whether he ſeek it by ſacrifice, by repentance, by reformation, by works of charity, by any or all of theſe put together, he ſtirs not, he cannot ſtir, one ſingle ſtep from the place whence he is to ſet out; he ſtill depends, and muſt depend, on the mercy of God, to accept both his ſervices and his perſon: it ſtill remains with God to ſay, whether he will pardon tranſgreſſion or no: as alſo, on what terms, and to what extent." P. 12.

The terms on which God actually conſents to pardon are then diſtinctly explained, and it is ſoundly concluded that "more a ſinner cannot do for the pardon of his ſins, than accept it when offered to him", on the terms which are appointed; and it is ſhown that it is moſt natural at the hour of death to truſt in the promiſed mercies of God, rather than in any balancing of our own good and evil deeds within ourſelves.

The due caution, however, is not forgotten; and it is ſhown with no leſs care and clearneſs, that our juſtification by faith, and ſalvation by grace, do not give any opening to ſin, nor excuſe us (how ſhould they?) from obeying alſo the poſitive commands of Chriſt, which enjoin works of righteouſneſs, mercy and benevolence, and the abſtaining from all evil. To a diſcourſe ſo clearly argumentative as this of Mr. Whitby, it is impoſſible to do juſtice by an abſtracted account; but whoever takes up the Sermon itſelf muſt be ſtruck at once with the clearneſs of the reaſoning, and the force and propriety of the language. The concluſion, briefly but ſtrongly adverting to the preſent ſtate of the world, is highly impreſſive; and the whole compoſition is ſuch as at once does high honour to the writer, and promiſes much utility in the circulation.

ART. 26. *A Sermon, preached at the Viſitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Norwich, holden at Walſingham, May* 3, 1804; *and printed at the Deſire of the Clergy preſent. By Matthew Skinner, M. A. F. A. S. Rector of Wood Norton with Swanton Novers, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Onſlow.* 8vo. 24 pp. 1s. Rivingtons. 1804.

A very excellent practical diſcourſe, on 2 Tim. ii. 24, abounding with ſalutary advice to the clergy, concerning the duties of a Chriſtian miniſter. A ſingle ſpecimen will recommend this Sermon (we think) to the attention of our readers.

"As long as the mind is free, as long as our preſent bleſſed liberties remain, opinions will be freely uttered. The Church of England (truly apoſtolic as it is) will be liable to attack in form and doctrines; and even Chriſtianity itſelf, and the very foundations of all religion, not without danger of opponents. Things will be ſaid, and works put forth; where anſwers are deemed neceſſary (for it ſeems little neceſſary to anſwer all), moderation and gentleneſs ſhould be the leading features of our reply; vehemence, clamour, or perſonal abuſe, will at once diſgrace our performances, and give advantage to our enemy, who, by dexterouſly laying hold of ſuch parts, may do more harm to

our

our cauſe than by all his arguments; at leaſt, no good can poſſibly ariſe to it: none will be brought over, by ſuch means, to think with us; but even thoſe perhaps diſguſted who might wiſh us well. But to enter publicly into the liſts of controverſy is the lot only of a few; all of us, however, are liable to have opponents at home; to have buſineſs of a ſimilar nature to do within our own circle: it is not improbable, that we may find ſome perſons of looſe principles and conduct, who think little of public worſhip, or of the ſacraments and diſcipline of the church; and who, in general, oppoſe themſelves to ſacred things. Be our conduct towards them ſuch as the text preſcribes:—let violence and anger find no part in it; but let us, with plain and perſuaſive argument, inſtruct them in all meekneſs; if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth." P. 13.

The reſt of the diſcourſe is equally ſound, and practically uſeful.

ART. 27. *The Duty of Volunteers. A Sermon, preached before the Birſtall and Batley Volunteers, on their Appearance at Church in Uniform, April* 22, 1804. *By Hammond Roberſon, M. A. Chaplain to the Corps, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. Publiſhed by Requeſt.* 8vo. 40 pp. Brook, Huddersfield; Oſtell, &c. London. 1804.

"The Duty of Volunteers" is indeed a ſubject of "national importance; for, if they be continued upon the preſent ſyſtem, the conduct of theſe bodies will have a conſiderable effect upon the public character". Their duty is, in this diſcourſe (on 2 Tim. ii. 3) ſet forth in a very forcible and excellent manner; particularly, with reſpect to *bearing hardſhips*, as a leading quality in the character of a ſoldier. We ſtrongly recommend this diſcourſe to the attention of Volunteers, Officers, as well as Privates, will find in it very ſalutary admonition. In a note at p. 23, the author diſapproves of *Sunday-drilling*. We never defended it, but upon the imperious plea of *neceſſity*; ariſing chiefly from the ſuddenneſs and great urgency of the occaſion; and we readily admit, that this neceſſity does not now exiſt in its original force. The Volunteers have (in moſt caſes) made ſo laudable a proficiency in the uſe of arms; that the neceſſity for attending to theſe matters on a *Sunday* has, in a great degree, abated; and we wiſh that the practice may abate in full proportion.

ART. 28. *Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to his Majeſty. A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, on Sunday, the* 16*th of October*, 1803, *before Lieutenant Colonel Gaitſkell, of the Firſt Regiment of Surrey Volunteers, and before Major Thomas Burne. Eſq. and the other Gentlemen of the Committee and Corps of the Newington Diviſion. By Robert Dickenſon, Curate. Publiſhed at their Requeſt.* 4to. 20 pp. 1s. Potts, Newington; Rivingtons, &c. London. 1803.

Another excellent addreſs to our brave Volunteers; to which are prefixed, a very proper Dedication to the King, and a ſeaſonable Prayer. We perfectly agree with the Committee, who requeſted the printing of this Sermon, that "ſentiments ſo truly pious, and precepts ſo patriotic, cannot be too generally diffuſed."

ART. 29. *A Sermon, preached in the Church of Louth, at the Anniversary Grand Provincial Meeting of Free and Accepted Masons, August* 13, 1804. *By the Rev. Thomas Orme, D. D. F. S. A. R. W. M.* 510, *and P. G. C. for the County of Lincoln.* 8vo. 19pp. 1s. Sheardown, Louth; Rivingtons, London. 1804.

The exordium of this diſcourſe (on 1 Peter ii. 17) is important, and ſhall be placed at length before our readers.

" There is no aſſembly of Chriſtians, there is no claſs of civilized men, to whom theſe conciſe, but plain and forcible, precepts may not be properly and uſefully addreſſed. But they are peculiarly pertinent when they are applied to my preſent audience, in connection with the ſingular circumſtances of the times. As members of the ancient and reſpectable ſociety of Free Maſons, we, my brethren, attract the eyes of the public in a ſpecial character, and, of courſe, profeſs ſome diſtinguiſhing modes of thinking and rules of conduct. From the earlieſt period of our exiſtence, many an illuſtrious prince and potentate, many an eminent name both in Church and State, has been conſpicuous in the liſt of our brotherhood; long has our general body maintained a fair and unſpotted reputation. Rarely (if ever) till the preſent momentous æra, has the breath of ſlander preſumed to fix on any of our members the ſuſpicion of a crime as a natural conſequence of his maſonic principles. Founded as our aſſociation originally was, on the baſis of pure religion and ſound loyalty, we cannot be faithleſs, either to our God or our King, without renouncing at once the eſſential characteriſtics of our profeſſion, and abjuring an appellation which, in that caſe, we ſhould prove to the world that we had falſely and unworthily borne. Amidſt the violent fermentation of political opinion and philoſophic infidelity, which for more than the laſt ten years has unhappily agitated all Europe, it would be folly to hope that every brother has entirely eſcaped the extenſive miſchief. But ſure I am, that the general body is pure and untainted; and that religion and loyalty ſtill infuſe life and vigour into all its leading organs: nor, I trust, will it be deemed an arrogant boaſt, that of every Britiſh Lodge we may boldly aſſert, in the words of the Roman Poet,

——— domus hâc nec purior ulla eſt,
Nec magis his aliena malis." P. 5.

This is very acceptable information; and it comes from ſo reſpectable authority, that we are inclined to give full credit to it, as far as *Britiſh Lodges* are concerned. The preacher then aſſerts, that the ſignificant ſigns and tokens, known only to Maſons, are merely the bonds of an union which has *no other* tendency, than to elevate their character, and to make them more uſeful in the world. He now proceeds to a diſcuſſion of the text; and ſhows, that each of the precepts contained in it, " honour all men", &c. is faithfully obeyed by *Britiſh Maſons*. Concerning the members of *foreign* lodges, Dr. Orme (prudently, as we apprehend) ſays little; and that is contained in the extract above made by us. An Appendix furniſhes anſwers to " General Objections againſt Free-Maſonry". Here we are glad to find, that " no

political

political or *religious* ſubject can be diſcuſſed in the aſſemblies of Maſons." P. 15. The Sermon is a ſpecimen of ſound and vigorous eloquence, worthy of the claſſical ſcholar by whom it was delivered.

ART. 30. *Goliath Slain, and the Philiſtines put to flight. A Sermon, preached at Cirenceſter. By the Rev. John Bulman, Chaplain to General Phillipſon's late Regiment of 20th Light Dragoons, on Wedneſday, Oct. 19, being the Day appointed for a General Faſt.* 4to. 22 pp. 1s. 6d. Turner, Cirenceſter.

A diſcourſe leſs adapted to a day of *general faſting and humiliation* was perhaps never delivered from an Engliſh pulpit. It muſt have cauſed (we think) a ſmile, almoſt a grin, to be viſible in the faces of the hearers while ſome parts of it were pronounced. (Pp. 9, 11, 19, 20.) Good, therefore, as the preacher's intentions ſeem to have been, we muſt regret that he ſhould be ſo deficient in judgment; and we adviſe him, on ſeveral accounts, if he will perſiſt in preaching, that he never again proceed to printing.

ART. 31. *Eſſays and Sermons, on ſelect Subjects; to which is annexed, a Diſcourſe on the Nature of the Chriſtian Religion. By John Buddo, A. M. Preacher of the Goſpel.* 8vo. 167 pp. 3s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

The contents of this volume are, two Eſſays on the Being, Providence, and Attributes of God, a future Exiſtence, and State of Retribution; three Sermons on the Love of God, the Love of our Neighbour, the Chriſtian's Hope and Character; and a Diſcourſe on the Nature of the Chriſtian Religion. The author, who is probably the ſame to be noticed alſo under Miſcellanies, delivers his opinions with great modeſty and real piety; and he who wiſhes, as this writer does, "to live the life of a good Chriſtian, of a good citizen and ſubject, and to be very loyal and faithful to his Majeſty's family and government", has the ſtrongeſt claim to candour and to kindneſs. We have read much of this volume with great ſatisfaction, and have found in it ſound argument and pleaſing reaſoning,—proofs of a well-cultivated mind and of a good heart, though on ſuch ſubjects much novelty cannot well be expected.

ART. 32. *Preparatory to the General Faſt. Reflections on the preſent State of Things in theſe Nations. By the late excellent Dr. John Leland. Republiſhed by a Lay-Member of the Church of England.* 8vo. 19 pp. 3d. Hatchard. 1803.

We agree with the editor in thinking, that this diſcourſe is "adapted to the circumſtances of the preſent hour; though it is now above fifty years ſince the following Reflections were firſt delivered to the world"; and we wiſh that the ſoundly pious admonitions, here offered, may be read, and duly attended to, by our countrymen in general.

POLITICS.

POLITICS.

ART. 33. *Thoughts on the Formation of the late and preſent Adminiſtrations. By Lord Archibald Hamilton.* 8vo. 70 pp. 2s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

In the year 1784, a majority in the Houſe of Commons, compoſed of parties lately diſcordant, who had united for that purpoſe, denied (in ſubſtance) and reſiſted to the utmoſt of their power, the prerogative of the crown in the appointment of its miniſters, on pretence, that the manner and circumſtances of that appointment were unconſtitutional; or, in other words, that the ſovereign was apparently influenced by motives which they were pleaſed to diſapprove. This incroachment (as we may now venture to call it) being firmly reſiſted, and the parliament in conſequence diſſolved, the queſtion in diſpute was decided in favour of the prerogative, by the almoſt unanimous voice of the nation. Yet, in 1804, the ſame queſtion is not only revived, but the claim then negatived is carried ſtill further, by an union of parties ſtill more heterogeneous, ſome of whom *(credite poſteri!)* were, in 1784, the moſt ſtrenuous aſſertors of the royal prerogative, and the moſt obnoxious to thoſe who aſſailed it. We are now gravely told by theſe perſons, not only that the crown muſt invariably chooſe for its miniſters the chiefs of the prevailing party, but that it cannot except againſt any individual, when once taken into the firm of that party, however unconſtitutional the former conduct of ſuch individual may have been, in the judgment even of thoſe who now abet and ſupport him. In ſhort, the chiefs of a party may change their opinions at pleaſure; but the ſovereign muſt not abide by his, though founded, perhaps, on their own ſuggeſtions and advice.

This is, in effect, the doctrine which the pamphlet before us is written to ſupport. The noble author's objections to the formation of the late and preſent adminiſtrations, reſt entirely on the principles laid down by Mr. Burke in his pamphlet, called "Thoughts on the Cauſe of the preſent Diſcontents." The doctrines and arguments in that publication are cited not merely as arguments, but as "a great authority." That the authority of Mr. Burke on conſtitutional topics, though not infallible, deſerves to be highly reſpected, we are ready to admit: but this, we conceive, applies only to ſuch of his works as ſhow ſome degree of impartiality, and appear to have been written for great national purpoſes; and not to thoſe which were obviouſly compoſed to promote the temporary intereſts of party. In the former he is an upright, enlightened, and (in a great degree) unbiaſſed judge; in the latter an ingenious, but often very prejudiced advocate. Which of theſe deſcriptions applies to the pamphlet in queſtion, we need not point out to any one who recollects the circumſtances under which it was publiſhed. The doctrines laid down in that pamphlet, as well as in the preſent, are gloſſed over with ſpecious language; but, in plain Engliſh, they amount to this, that miniſters muſt be choſen, not by the ſovereign, but the prevailing parties in parliament.

But

But what is the principle maintained by one of the greateſt conſtitutional authorities, not for a party purpoſe, not in an anonymous pamphlet, but in a work written expreſsly for the purpoſe of explaining the laws and conſtitution of the kingdom? "In the exertion of lawful prerogative", ſays Blackſtone, "the king is, and ought to be abſolute". This he ſhows by irrefragable arguments; which need not be detailed here. He adds, indeed, that "if the conſequence of that exertion be manifeſtly to the grievance or diſhonour of the kingdom, the parliament will call his adviſers to a juſt and ſevere account". We have therefore to aſk of this noble author, whether he will aſſert that either of the appointments about which he writes comes within that deſcription, or can afford ground for ſuch inveſtigation? Having thus entered our proteſt againſt the leading principles of this tract, it is needleſs to enter into details, or expoſe all the ſophiſtries and miſrepreſentations contained in it. The author admits, expreſsly, that "*the choice of its own miniſters is the juſt and conſtitutional prerogative of the crown, ſubject to no exception and reſtraint*". This admiſſion, we conceive, is a ſufficient anſwer to all the eſſential parts of his pamphlet. He indeed modifies it afterwards, in a manner that wholly deſtroys its efficacy, and renders the ſovereign a mere automaton. It may be granted, that parliament may, as the author aſſerts, not only "puniſh wrong, when committed, but prevent wrong from being done"; but this, we inſiſt, applies to *extreme caſes only*, ſuch as the notorious incapacity, or notoriouſly bad characters of the perſons appointed; and not to vague ſuggeſtions of "*private partialities, perſonal feelings*, and *court intrigue*"; charges which may eaſily be preferred by any party in oppoſition, and ſpeciouſly ſupported by its advocates, however inconſiſtent with truth.

ART. 34. *A full Report of the Speeches of Sir Francis Burdett at the late Election; including thoſe at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; of which but imperfect Sketches were given in the Newſpapers. The legal Arguments upon the laſt Day of the Election, particularly the admired Speech of Mr. Plumer, are given at full Length: together with a Selection of the Papers publiſhed during the Election, and* a Preface, *in which a Review is taken, by the Editor, of the Conduct, Character, and Connections of Sir Francis Burdett, and alſo of the Conduct and Character of his Opponents.* 8vo. 94 pp. 2s. 6d. Symonds. 1804.

We deem election ſpeeches, in general, and election *ſquibs* (as they are uſually termed) far beneath the notice of regular criticiſm. In the preſent inſtance, therefore, we ſhould have contented ourſelves with the remark, that the ſpeeches here republiſhed are, for the moſt part, copied verbatim from the newſpapers (in which every unprejudiced mind muſt have been diſguſted with their declamatory violence and miſrepreſentations); that the legal queſtion belongs to another tribunal; and that the "election papers" are only diſtinguiſhed from the ordinary traſh produced on ſuch occaſions by their uncommon virulence and illiberality. But to this publication is prefixed a long and elaborate Preface; for the ſake of which, probably the whole collection

was publiſhed. Some obſervations upon that Preface may, therefore, be expedient; eſpecially as the author appears to be, in abilities (and indeed in hardineſs of aſſertion) rather above the level of the common drudges of party.

The firſt attempt of this party writer is to remove the imputation on his friend's conduct, ariſing from his well known ſpeech at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and his ſubſequent explanation of that ſpeech at the Middleſex meeting at Hackney. To obviate this imputation, the writer takes upon himſelf to aſſert, that "*not a word eſcaped Sir Francis Burdett which had the remoteſt tendency to produce any humiliation of our national ſpirit**".—"He recommended", ſays his advocate, "an amelioration of the condition of the people, by redreſſing grievances, and retrenching the public expenditure". Whether the month of Auguſt, 1803 (when an invaſion was hourly expected, and all the energies of the country were called forth to reſiſt it) was exactly the proper time to demand of Parliament the redreſs of what Sir F. B. and a very few other perſons, are pleaſed to call "grievances", and whether the Baronet did not accompany this recommendation with another of moſt ſerious import (namely, that *the people ſhould not arm* until theſe pretended grievances were redreſſed) we deem it immaterial now to inquire. It is enough for us to know, that at a meeting of Sir F. B.'s conſtituents, publicly held and fully attended, he was called upon to explain or juſtify the ſpeech alluded to, and that his explanation or juſtification was ſo far from being ſatisfactory to the meeting, as to produce a reſolution containing, or at leaſt implying, the ſtrongeſt cenſure; not leſs than a refuſal to let him preſent the County Addreſs. Which opinion, therefore, is the public to adopt? That of a reſpectable and impartial aſſembly of Middleſex Freeholders? Or that of an anonymous writer, who ſtakes not his character or credit on the truth of his aſſertions? And where would have been the conſiſtency of the Freeholders of Middleſex, if, having publicly cenſured one of their repreſentatives for a ſpeech tending (as they thought) to create diſaffection, and impede the defence of the kingdom, they had again returned the ſame perſon to Parliament, without any ſubſequent change in his conduct? To the author's aſſertion, that diſcontent and diſcord already exiſted (unleſs it be applied to a few diſaffected perſons) we give the moſt poſitive denial: and, as to that part of the Baronet's ſpeech which peculiarly applied to the ſeamen, we conſider it (notwithſtanding this writer's explanations) as replete with miſchief and malignity†.

---

* It is obſervable, that this friend of Sir F. B. though he makes ſo confident an aſſertion reſpecting the two ſpeeches in queſtion, has not thought fit to publiſh either of them, with the others; or even to cite *verbatim* the expreſſions which were uſed.

† We hardly need to notice the abſurdity of this writer in comparing the Baronet's ſpeeches to the people at taverns, with the *parliamentary* reſolutions in ancient times, demanding a redreſs of grievances, before the grant of ſupplies.

Proceeding a little further we find, to our no ſmall ſurpriſe (if any thing in theſe times could ſurpriſe us) that Mr. Cobbett, the friend of Mr. Windham, and till now the determined enemy of the whole democratic tribe, is quoted and highly panegyrized by this writer, as having at laſt become the champion of Sir Francis Burdett!!! We are alſo treated with a moſt *wiſe* remark, that Sir F. B. cannot be deemed culpable for the conduct which O'Connor is *now* purſuing in France. Granted; although his conduct ever ſince the celebrated trial at Maidſtone has tended to put thoſe gentlemen to ſhame who ſo eagerly, and *upon their oaths*, vouched for his loyalty. But what ſhall we ſay to that man among them (if ſuch a man there be) who, previouſly to the trial, accepted a conveyance of this delinquent's property, upon truſt, and *in direct contemplation of a conviction for treaſon?* Such a charge, the writer could not be ignorant, has been repeatedly (we hope untruly) brought againſt the hero of this Preface, yet it is left wholly unnoticed by this zealous and induſtrious advocate.

Of the moral qualities of this author, we are enabled to judge from his language reſpecting the members of the "Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice" (ſome of the moſt honourable, and upright characters in the kingdom) whom he calls "demure and hypocritical canters". Of his political principles, we are ſufficiently aſſured by his panegyric of Mr. Horne Tooke; and of his regard for *veracity*, by his daring aſſertion, that "the trial of Tooke and his fellow priſoners, was but the prelude to the accuſation and impriſonment of every man in the country, who ſhould preſume to queſtion the wiſdom and rectitude of the Miniſter"!!!

After ſuch an aſſertion, can we wonder that this writer ſhould place Lord Nelſon's *profeſſional* connection with Deſpard (more than twenty years ago) and his humanity in preſenting a petition from him, on a level with the continued protection of him, and aſſertion of his innocence, by Sir F. B. long after he was known as a diſaffected perſon, and even to the very day of his apprehenſion?

But we ſhall waſte no further time on ſuch a writer. His groſs calumnies on individuals, thoſe gentlemen will, doubtleſs, moſt cordially deſpiſe; and we truſt that his political opinions are thoſe of a very ſmall and contemptible faction in this country.

ART. 35. *Plan of National Improvement, pointing out the Means to render Great Britain independent of Supplies of Corn from Abroad, to extend the Britiſh Fiſheries, and augment the naval and military Strength of the Empire, without Expence or Inconvenience to the Public. To which are added, Remarks on the ſeveral Attempts that have been made to invade the Britiſh Iſlands, and an Expoſition of Bonaparte's grand Project to conquer Great Britain and Ireland; with Obſervations on the preſent Invaſion of Hanover.* 4to. 154 pp. 10s. 6d. Brunſwick; Budd, London. 1803.

From a reſemblance in the mode of printing this work, as well as in the ſtyle of its compoſition, we are inclined to aſcribe it to the author of "Sketches on the intrinſic Strength of France and Ruſſia";

a book which we have already noticed*, and in ſome reſpects praiſed. In the work before us, the author conſiders the means of internal improvement in our power; by which we may counterbalance, in a great degree, the advantages which France derives from her continental acquiſitions. Theſe means of improvement he conſiders as ariſing from our agriculture and our fiſheries. To facilitate the *exploration* (as he terms it) of our common and waſte lands, and indeed agricultural improvements in general, he recommends a national Board of Agriculture to be eſtabliſhed, under the patronage of the King, and divided into two Colleges, the Prince of Wales to be Preſident of the firſt, ſome peer of the realm Vice-Preſident, and the reſt of the nobility Members. The Preſident of the ſecond College to be elective, and the Members to conſiſt of the hereditary proprietors of lands poſſeſſing a certain rental. He propoſes a ſub-department to be formed in every county, and that it ſhould be inveſted with very extenſive powers;—powers, in our opinion, interfering too much with the controul which individuals ought to have over their own property, and likely to render the whole ſyſtem unpopular, if not oppreſſive. Many of his ſuggeſtions in this part of the work are, however, worthy of attention, and his propoſal, in the ſubſequent part (which relates to the fiſheries) highly ſo. We have long been of opinion, that a very abundant ſource of wealth, and a valuable nurſery of ſeamen, would ariſe from a more general and ſyſtematic cultivation of this branch of commerce. For this purpoſe, the author ſuggeſts the eſtabliſhment of a "grand national corporation, under the immediate protection of Parliament." This corporation, he propoſes, ſhould, by its charter, be authorized to raiſe a capital ſtock of a certain number of millions ſterling, and every ſea-port, trading, and other corporation, hold a ſhare proportionate to its locality, the tonnage of its ſhipping, and the average amount of its trade. The project is detailed at great length, and ſeems to us to hold out a proſpect of great national advantage; though, in ſome of its details, it might perhaps admit of improvement. It is preceded by a hiſtory of the Scandinavian and Dutch Fiſheries, interſperſed with many important remarks. One of his opinions, in particular, claims, we think, (if it has not already excited) the attention of thoſe ſocieties which have already exerted themſelves in promoting the Herring Fiſheries; namely, that fiſh taken in creeks and inlets (and particularly in the Firth of Forth) are much inferior to thoſe taken in the deep ſea and on the coaſts of Scotland. He aſſerts, indeed, that "the former give no ſound nouriſhment"; and are as different from thoſe taken in the deep ſea, as is "the meat of a cow that dies of a conſumption, from that of a fat bullock killed in his prime."

We cannot allow ſpace for entering any further into the particulars of this work, than to mention, that "Bonaparte's plan of invaſion" is, according to this author, to attack Ireland with about 40,000 men, making at the ſame time ſeveral feints of invading England; as he deems the poſſeſſion of that country the ſhorteſt and moſt certain ſteps towards the conqueſt of this.

* See Brit. Crit. for July, 1804, p. 89. That work appeared to have been printed at Hamburgh, this at Brunſwick.

AGRICULTURE.

ART. 36. *Minutes in Agriculture and Planting. 1. On the Structure and component Principles of Vegetables. 2. On the Culture and Use of Nine of the best Artificial, and of Eight of the best Natural Grasses; shewing the great Advantages that would arise from a more general Use of them; by enabling the Grazier to keep one fourth more Stock, and the Farmer to produce one fourth more Corn, upon the same Land, than they did before. 3. On the Construction and Use of a Sward-Dresser. 4. On the Construction and Use of a Thistle-Cutter. 5. On the Construction and Use of a Compound-Roller; containing a Spike and Plain Roller in one Frame. 6. On the Construction and Use of a Tree-Transplanter, for removing and planting large Trees. 7. On the Construction and Use of a Scuffle. 8. On the Construction and Use of a Couch-Grass Drag. 9. On the Construction and Use of a Couch-Grass Rake.—Illustrated with Specimens of Eight Sorts of the best, and Two Sorts of the worst Natural Grasses, and with accurate Drawings and Descriptions of the above practical Machines, on Seven Copper-Plates; whereby every Farmer will be made perfectly acquainted with the best Natural and Artificial Grasses; and not only be made acquainted with the Use of, but also be enabled to construct the above Machines. By William Amos, of Brothertoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire, Author of the Theory and Practice of the Drill Husbandry, &c. &c.* 4to. 92 pp. 1l. 1s. Lackington, &c. 1804.

The contents of this volume, as amply exhibited in the title-page, will doubtless attract the attention of agricultural readers. The first chapter (or *Dissertation*, as the author styles it) is mostly borrowed; and is rather calculated for the philosophical, than the more practical farmer. To the latter, indeed, it will be nearly unintelligible. The second Dissertation is the most original and important in the book. "It is a just matter of wonder", the author truly says, "in this age of improvement, that so little attention should be paid to the laying down of land with proper grass seeds." But, even with this attention, "the farmer is liable to the imposition of *the seedsman*." We apprehend that this imposition is practised very extensively; and we do not at all wonder that men should be found, ready to play all the tricks of trade with that multitude of ignorant *improvers* of husbandry, which *fashion* has lately produced. "But, I have endeavoured to remove this inconvenience; by giving *specimens* of eight of the best, and two of the worst sorts of natural grasses, with descriptions of each; by which the farmer will be enabled, not only to collect his own seeds; but also, to determine on the quality of the seeds he may want to buy."

The specimens of the natural grasses are presented to us in a form remarkably neat; and the descriptions of them (translated from Latin) seem to come from the hand of a master in botany, p. 43, &c.

"The *mechanical* part of this work", says the author, "is principally directed to the construction and use of such implements, as I have employed in facilitating the destruction of weeds, both on arable and pasture lands." We find several well-executed drawings of agricultural improve-

improvements. The *thiſtle-cutter* is the moſt novel among thoſe implements; and is certainly of great importance. We wiſh that its *complexity* may not ſtand in the way of its adoption and full ſucceſs. Labourers in *huſbandry* are leſs equal to the management of complex machines, than *manufacturers*. *Simplicity* muſt be the motto of their working-tools, as it is of their education and habits. The Diſſertation on *tree-tranſplanting*, is curious and intereſting.

The work, in general, is very creditable to the author; and ſo it is to the printer, Mr. Hellaby, of Boſton, by the neatneſs and accuracy with which it is executed.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 37. *Gems ſelected from the Antique, with Illuſtrations.* 4to. 1l. 1s. Murray. 1804.

The object of this pleaſing and very elegant performance, is to introduce a more familiar acquaintance with engraved gems. The artiſt of the preſent work truly and judiciouſly obſerves, that the private collections which have been engraved are coſtly and ſcarce, and that illuſtrations are ſubjoined to none. This laſt aſſertion is not quite correct, as illuſtrations will be found both to the Marlborough Gems, and to the Cabinet of the late Duke of Orleans. Thoſe which are here given, are ſelected with much taſte, and engraved with particular elegance. They conſiſt principally of the famous Jupiter Ægiochus, now in the National Muſeum at Paris; of various impreſſions of Cupid and Pſyche, from the Gems of Mr. Townly, Mr. Dutens, the Florentine Muſeum, Taſſie, &c. The head of Priam is remarkably fine, from a Gem belonging to the Duke of Devonſhire. All indeed are deſerving of commendation, and we are well pleaſed to hear that the work is intended to be continued. The introduction to the ſtudy of engraved Gems is neatly and claſſically drawn up, and the illuſtrations which accompany the engravings are ſufficient and ſatisfactory.

ART. 38. *A Tour through ſome of the Southern Counties of England. By Peregrine Project, and Timothy Type.* 12mo. 240 pp. 3s. 6d. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

This publication is not devoid of humour, and contains ſome very fair ſarcaſms at the rage for publiſhing "Voyages to Graveſend", and "Travels to Richmond".

ART. 39. *Journals of Travels in Parts of the late Auſtrian Low Countries, France, the Pays de Vaud, and Tuſcany, in 1787 and 1789. By Lockhart Muirhead, M. A. Librarian to the Univerſity of Glaſgow.* 8vo. 7s. Longman and Co. 1803.

This ground has been ſo repeatedly travelled over, that nothing new, concerning the places viſited and the people deſcribed, can either be expected or communicated. A few local anecdotes may occaſionally enliven the narrative; but Bruſſels is juſt what it was, and ſo is Lauſanne,

Lausanne, and so is Avignon, &c. &c. The Journal is, however, entertaining, and must be useful to those who follow the same route for the same purpose. A slight map would have made it more convenient and acceptable to the traveller. Among the most singular anecdotes we ever remember to have seen, is that of the Abbe de Vatterville, at p. 87; nor much less so is that of Marivaux and the mysterious old man, at p. 168; but this we have seen elsewhere. The story of Jacques Cœur, at p. 337, and the subsequent account of Marseilles, are among the more interesting parts of the volume.

ART. 40. *The Life of C. G. Lamoignon Malsherbes, formerly First President of the Court of Aids, and Minister of State, Member of the Academy, &c. Translated from the French. By Edward Mangin.* 12mo. 2s. 6d. Constable, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London. 1804.

It is a fact no less atrocious than true, that the principal accusation against this estimable character, was his being the defender of Louis, although he had been expressly named for that purpose, by the authority of the National Convention. Such was the justice of the pretended promoters of freedom and universal philanthropy!

The present is an elegant translation, and contains many affecting anecdotes of the late unfortunate French Monarch, as well as of the individual, whose life is more immediately recorded.

ART. 41. *The Shooting Directory. By R. B. Thornhill, Esq.* 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

Provision must be made for various tastes and propensities. To lovers of rural pleasures, and sportsmen of every description, this will prove a very useful and interesting publication. Mr. Thornhill enters widely on the subject, and expatiates with much judgment, on dogs, game of every description, the choice of the gun, the utility of the patent breech, the game-laws, receipts for the diseases to which dogs are more immediately subject, and concludes with general observations on sporting in all its various branches.

Mr. Thornhill has interspersed many entertaining anecdotes; and we insert the following wonderful instance of the sagacity of a dog, which would appear incredible, did not Mr. T. assert it on the strongest authority.

"A young gentleman being in Paris, in the year 1800, was going to a place of public entertainment, and his dog with him, but the guard at the door objected to the dog's being admitted, but said he could take care of it for the gentleman until he should return. The young man had not been long in this place when he missed his watch; and going to the guard, and informing him of the circumstance, requested the dog might be allowed to return with him into the rooms, as through his means he could certainly recover his watch; the request was granted, and the young gentleman returning, intimated to his dog that he had lost something. The dog instantly set out in search of the watch; and fastened on a person who, on being searched, proved to be the thief, as not less than six watches were found on him, and amongst the rest, that of the gentleman. On the watches being laid down,

down, the dog picked out his master's watch, and bore it to him by the chain."

The plates which are introduced are by no means well executed; and, as the heroes of the field are represented, they seem rather calculated for the gay circles of a drawing room, than for rambling through cutting heaths, or toiling over almost cold and dreary mountains.

ART. 42. *A General History of Inland Navigation, Foreign and Domestic: containing a complete Account of the Canals already executed in England; with Considerations on those projected. Abridged from the Quarto Edition, and continued to the present Time. By J. Phillips. The Fourth Edition.* 8vo. 598 pp. 10s. 6d. Taylor, Holborn. 1803.

The author states, that the large volume in quarto, from which this is abridged by himself, has met with much success and approbation; and we agree with him, that, "as every person, whether engaged in agriculture or commerce, is more or less interested in the inland navigation of the country, an abridged edition, at a price within the reach of almost every reader, could not fail to be highly useful and acceptable."

He further states that, "in this edition, though much of the more unimportant part of the larger work has been omitted, yet many considerable additions and improvements have been made, and some errors have been corrected"; so that, upon the whole, he thinks "it will be found as useful, and in some respects even superior to the original publication." As these improvements are but the natural effect of continued attention to the subject, the purchasers of the larger work will not, we conceive, be displeased at them.

The work is divided into sections, of which the six first give an historical account of ancient and foreign canals. The seventh section takes up the subject in England; beginning with the Canal of Caerdyke, as the most ancient; and proceeding from that to the Canal of Sandown-castle, Kent, those in the Levels and Fens, and the New River. The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal begins the subject of modern works of that kind in England. This seventh section, thus begun, at the 84th page, is continued to the end of the book; being subdivided by the names of the several works, which are introduced in chronological order. An alphabetical Index prefixed, makes it perfectly easy to refer to the account of any particular Canal without loss of time.

Mr. Phillips, it appears, was originally employed by the great Brindley, whom he justly styles the Father of English Canals: he passed some years in America, as a prisoner on parole; and he has travelled through the principal countries of Europe, where such objects could be found, with a particular view to the examination of their internal navigations. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he is well qualified to furnish that knowledge which should be expected in a work of this kind. In Russia he was employed by the government. It seems unnecessary to say more of a work which cannot but interest curiosity, and carries its own recommendations so strongly with it.

ART.

ART. 43. *A Dialogue between a Methodiſt and a Churchman, reſpecting a Call to preach the Goſpel, the New Birth, the Doctrine of Aſſurance, and other religious Subjects.* 12mo. 87 pp. 1s. 6d. Gainſborough printed; ſold by Rivingtons, &c. 1803.

This is rather too ſimilar in title to a ſmall tract which we noticed in our 18th volume, p. 552. That was entitled a Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodiſt; this only reverſes the order of the names. Fortunately we were able to turn to the former tract itſelf; and, on comparing them, find that they have nothing in common but the deſign, very ably conducted in both caſes, of convincing thoſe ſeparatiſts of the error of their way.

In the preſent inſtance, very ſingular care and diligence have been employed in conducting the Dialogue; almoſt all the words attributed to the Methodiſt being taken from the avowed publications of his brethren; to which the reader is directed, by diſtinct references at the bottom of the page. The Churchman replies to him by reaſons, and paſſages from Scripture, which are alſo cited in great abundance. The works principally quoted, as proving that the words attributed to the Methodiſt are really the genuine expreſſions of that ſect, are Alexander's Reaſons for Methodiſm, in the Methodiſt's Magazine, 1796; the Minutes of the Methodiſt Conference for 1799; the *Experiences* (as they are called) of ſeveral Methodiſts, publiſhed in the above Magazine; and other articles in it; Benſon's Vindication of Methodiſm, &c.

This method of controverſy, which points out exactly to the uninformed, what the real pretences of the Methodiſts are, by introducing their own words, is the ſame which was employed by Biſhop Lavington, in his excellent work on the *Enthuſiaſm of Methodiſts and Papiſts*; by Warburton, in his *Eſſay on the Spirit*; T. Green, in his *Diſſertation on Enthuſiaſm*, and others; and is the more efficacious, as it brings forward extravagancies which otherwiſe might eſcape the notice of thoſe in danger of ſeduction, or be denied by thoſe who aſſailed them. The preſent tract may therefore be ranked with thoſe of the moſt uſeful kind, and particularly required to be circulated, while ſuch efforts are daily made to multiply proſelytes on the other ſide.

ART. 44. *The Faſhionable World diſplayed. Second Edition.* 12mo. 103 pp. 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

This pleaſing and inſtructive irony, which we recommended in our Review for July (p. 74) has already attained a ſecond edition, in which it appears with the real name of the author, the Rev. John Owen, and has received ſeveral augmentations. It is at once extended in bulk, and diminiſhed in price. A paſſage which we quoted from the firſt edition is now conſiderably improved, by the following humorous inſertion.

"They profeſs to adopt the ordinary diviſions of time; and talk, like other people, of *Day* and *Night*; but their mode of computing each is ſo vague and unnatural, that inhabitants of the ſame meridian

with themſelves ſcarcely underſtand what they mean by the terms." P. 10.

Other parts are ſimilarly improved. The following Vocabulary of Faſhion is now added.

" *Vernacular Terms.*	*Faſhionable Senſe.*
Buying - -	Ordering goods without preſent purpoſe of repayment.
Conſcience -	Something to ſwear by.
Courage - -	Dread of human reproach.
Debt - - -	A neceſſary evil.
Enthuſiaſm -	Religion in earneſt.
Home - - -	Every body's houſe but one's own.
Honour - -	An imaginary Moloch, claiming licentious rites, and human victims.
Knowing - -	Expert in folly and vice.
Life - - - -	Deſtruction of body and ſoul.
Modeſt - - -	Always uſed in a bad ſenſe, when applied to a man.
Religion - -	Occupying a ſeat in ſome Church or Chapel.
Spirit - - -	Contempt of decorum and conſcience.
Thing - - -	[or rather, *the thing*] as applied to a man, every thing but what he ſhould be.
Wicked - -	Irreſiſtibly agreeable." P. 66.

If vice can be ſucceſsfully combated by raillery, this little tract is well calculated for the purpoſe.

ART. 45. *The Letters of Geſſner and his Family. From the German.* Cr. 8vo. 4s. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

Familiar Letters will hardly be expected to contain much matter for ſerious enquiry or profound inveſtigation; we would nevertheleſs recommend theſe to young perſons, who ſeek at once for inſtruction and amuſement.

ART. 46. *A Walk through Leiceſter; being a Guide to Strangers; containing a Deſcription of the Town and its Environs, with Remarks upon its Hiſtory and Antiquities.* 12mo. Hurſt. 1804.

This will be found a uſeful and entertaining companion to thoſe who, from buſineſs or inclination, may be induced to viſit this celebrated city.

ART. 47. *The Dance of Death; painted by H. Holbein, and engraved by W. Hollar.* 12mo. Harding. 1804.

The preſent appears to be a reimpreſſion, with very little alteration, of a publication noticed by us in our ſecond volume, p. 239. It was then ſaid, that "the plates, which appear to have been little uſed, have been till lately preſerved in a noble family, and impreſſions of them are once more preſented to the public, without the leaſt alteration". It is now added, in a note, "in the preſent edition, however, it was found requiſite that the plates ſhould be retouched, and it has been done with the utmoſt attention to the preſervation of their original ſpirit and character." P. 29.

The

The accompaniments to the plates are, an hiſtorical introduction of thirty pages, reſpecting allegorical deſigns of this nature, and an explanation of each plate.

ART. 48. *Progreſs of Education and Manners. By John Buddo, A. M. Preacher of the Goſpel at St. Andrews.* 12mo. 180 pp. 3s. St. Andrews, printed for the Author. 1801.

This book has lately been ſent to us, doubtleſs with intention that we ſhould notice it, though rather obſolete, and not announced as to be obtained of any London publiſher. We are willing to gratify the author; though, from the circumſtances now mentioned, it is doubtful whether our compliance can be of any ſervice to him.

Mr. Buddo is evidently a ſenſible and thinking man. His treatiſe is divided into two parts: the firſt, in four Chapters, on Education among the Ancients; the ſecond, on modern Education, which is extended to ten Chapters. His account of ancient education is taken from Herodotus, Xenophon, Plato, and other authors of the firſt claſs, yet without any affectation of making his book a learned treatiſe. In the ſecond part, he treats of ſubjects more intereſting to parents at preſent, as in Chap. 3, of the propriety of inculcating the leading truths of religion into the minds of children, for which he ſtrongly argues. In Chap. 6, with great good ſenſe and practical uſefulneſs, he diſcuſſes the advantages and diſadvantages of private and public education, deciding ſtrongly for the latter. He obſerves indeed, very truly, that "a ſyſtem of private education, formed on the beſt plan, can be reduced to practice only by a few parents of opulence and rank"; and that it is always liable to be ſpoiled by the indulgence of the parents. But, beſides theſe general objections, he proves that the plan itſelf is not the beſt.

It does not appear, by any thing in his book, that Mr. B. is himſelf the keeper of a ſchool: but that he is a man reſpected, where he is known, is proved by the evidence of a liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed.

ART. 49. *A ſhort View of the actual State of the Volunteers; with a few Penn'orth of Hints to the Officers commanding Volunteer Brigades. To which are added, ſome Suggeſtions that may be of Uſe for the more perfect Organization of the Volunteer Syſtem. By an Officer of the Regulars.* 8vo. 38 pp. 1s. Faulder. 1804.

Very few, if any, Officers of the Regulars, who have practical experience, and are unbiaſſed by political motives, will, we believe, undervalue the ſervices of the Volunteers. The author before us, though not elegant or ſkilful as a writer (as indeed his title-page ſufficiently demonſtrates) defends the Volunteer ſyſtem with ſenſible arguments, and recommends its improvement by uſeful ſuggeſtions. He candidly admits, that he was in the outſet an enemy to this ſyſtem; but has become, ſince he knew it better, its warm advocate. In one opinion we truſt he is deceived: he thinks the ſyſtem has loſt its "animation, vigour, and energy". We are willing to flatter ourſelves, that although the number of Volunteers has rather diminiſhed, thoſe who remain (who were always the moſt energetic of that body) have

not

not fallen off in activity, and certainly they are much improved by experience. In moſt of his poſitions, we agree entirely with this author. The Volunteer force is, he remarks, " from the extent of its ſcale, and the comprehenſive nature of its object, capable of embracing into its ranks almoſt every man in the community fit to bear arms, particularly thoſe who could not enrol themſelves into the Regulars or Militia, in conſequence of the codes of laws by which thoſe branches of the ſervice are governed". He adds, indeed, that the native ardour of the Volunteers has not, in his opinion, " been foſtered or ſtimulated in any reſpect proportionate to what their exertions have merited". We truſt this obſervation applies only to ſome prejudiced individuals, and not to the government of the country. Perhaps, however, the method of drilling the Volunteers, adopted by ſome of the officers under whom they are placed, may have been objectionable; but we do not conſider this remark as very extenſive in its application. The author admits, that the appointment of Inſpecting Field Officers, and the brigading of the Volunteer corps, are meaſures productive of great advantages; and he gives ſome advice to the brigadiers, on ſeveral points, the propriety of which military men can beſt determine. On ſome of his ſuggeſtions, however, we think there cannot be much difference of opinion. The officers' drill, which he recommends, muſt, whenever it is practicable, be highly beneficial; the occaſional practice of a running fire might (for the reaſons he gives) prevent confuſion in real action; ſham fights, he juſtly thinks, ſhould ſtill more frequently be adopted; and he ſuggeſts a plan for accuſtoming the Volunteers to do the ordinary military duties of the counties, which, at leaſt, deſerves conſideration.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 50. *Le Philoſophe de Charenton, par l'auteur de la Gaſtronomie.* 1 Vol. in 18°. Paris.

We are here preſented with an ingenious ſatire on the ſyſtems of modern *ſoy diſants* philoſophers. The author gives to his philoſopher a diſtaſte for life. The ſtudy of the ſciences which he had acquired, had led him to wiſh for its termination. It is becauſe he knows every thing, that nothing pleaſes him.

" C'eſt parce que je ſuis métaphyſicien", ſays he, " que je ſais que mon ame n'eſt qu'une matière délayée propre au mouvement, laquelle matière eſt ſi peu de choſe, qu'elle ne vaut pas la peine d'être conſervée

vée si long-tems, organisée comme elle est : c'est parce que je suis géomètre, que j'ai découvert que le monde n'est qu'une machine, une espèce d'horloge dans laquelle je ne me soucie guère de figurer comme un rouage inutile: c'est parce que je suis anatomiste, naturaliste, physiologiste, chymiste, botaniste, minéralogiste, que je cherche à ne plus exister."

A relation of his, more attached to life than himself, because he was ignorant, prevents him from throwing himself into the Marne, prevails on him to continue to live three years longer, and proposes to him to travel for the purpose of getting the better, if possible, of the resolution which he had formed. They accordingly visit England, Portugal, Spain, Italy, some parts of Africa, and on their return home in an English vessel, are taken by a French frigate, towards the end of the year 1793. Being brought before a revolutionary tribunal, they are dismissed with great applause, because they had been living among Anthropophagists, and had joined in their feasts. Some curious details on the society of the Jacobins terminate the volume, as well as the life of the philosopher, who hangs himself. *Ibid.*

ART. 51. *Nouvel Essai sur la Femme considerée comparativement à l'homme, principalement sous les rapports moral, philosophique, physique, &c. Par le docteur* Jouard, *homme de lettres, collaborateur de la bibliothèque française, auteur d'un mot sur le mérite des femmes; de nouvelles observations pratiques sur l'art de guérir;* 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris.

This Essay may with propriety be called *new*, since it has scarcely any thing, except its title and its subject, in common with those of *Venette, Thomas Maupertuis*, and *Roussel*, though it is not less curious and interesting than those. In effect, the author, with equal ability and discernment, has paid attention to all the points which his predecessors, and particularly *Roussel* (whose work had been regarded as the *ne plus ultra* on the subject) had either only slightly touched on, or entirely overlooked. He likewise often combats their opinions, where he believes himself authorised to differ from them; in which cases, he is always guided by those principles of sound logic by which his other numerous Essays are so much distinguished. *Ibid.*

ART. 52. *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, ou *Histoire abrégée de tous les hommes qui se sont fait un nom par des talens, des vertus, des forfaits, des erreurs, &c. depuis le commencement du monde jusqu'à nos jours; dans laquelle on expose avec impartialité ce que les écrivains les plus judicieux ont pensé sur le caractère, les mœurs et les ouvrages des hommes célèbres dans tous les genres, avec tables chronologiques, pour réduire en corps d'histoire les articles répandus dans ce dictionnaire; par* L. M. Chaudon, *et* F. A. Delandine. *Huitième édition, revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée;* 13 voll. in 8vo. of nearly 700 pp. each. Paris, 1804. Pr. 80 fr.

A *new*, greatly augmented and improved, edition of a work which has been long honoured with general approbation. *Ibid.*

ART.

ART. 53. *Dictionnaire de Chimie, contenant la théorie et la pratique de cette ſcience, ſon application à l'hiſtoire naturelle et aux arts: par* Charles-Louis Cadet, *du Collège de pharmacie et de la ſociété libre des pharmaciens de Paris, profeſſeur de chimie*, &c. Paris.

There was before a Dictionary of Chemiſtry by *Macquer:* few ſcientific works had obtained a more juſtly deſerved applauſe; but chemiſtry, ſince the time of *Macquer*, has made an aſtoniſhing progreſs. Now, therefore, that its materials are prodigiouſly accumulated, it might be expected that there would be found a conſiderable degree of diſorder in this maſs of its riches. M. *C. L. C.* has made of his Dictionary of Chemiſtry a truly elementary work; and this idea will, no doubt, have its imitators among thoſe who devote themſelves to ſimilar ſtudies.

The *Introduction* preſents an account of the origin and progreſs of the natural ſciences, and particularly of chemiſtry; its relation to the arts, to domeſtic uſes, and to medicine; its application to meteorology, coſmogony, geology, &c. which is followed by the principles of the ſcience, for chemiſtry has now its principles. This *Introduction* is then, as we have obſerved, an excellent elementary work; more eſpecially when it is connected with the plan which the author has laid down in the chapter entitled *Ordre dans lequel on peut lire les articles de ce Dictionnaire, comme s'il était un traité ſuivi.* *Ibid.*

The following Letter, being of great Importance, we print it exactly as we received it, from undoubted Authority.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH CRITIC.

IT is with much pleaſure, Mr. Editor, that I am able to give you the following information.—By appointment of the Right Reverend the Biſhops of the Scotch Epiſcopal Church, a general meeting of them, and the Clergy of their Communion was held in the chapel of the village of Laurencekirk, on Wedneſday the 24th day of October laſt, the purport of which meeting being to exhibit, in the moſt ſolemn manner, a public teſtimony of their Conformity, in doctrine and diſcipline, with the United Church of England and Ireland. It was cheerfully attended by almoſt all the Biſhops and Clergy, a very few only being kept back, either by age and infirmity, or their great diſtance from the place of meeting.—After morning prayer was read in the uſual manner, the buſineſs of this Eccleſiaſtical Aſſembly was opened by a Diſcourſe from the pulpit, which is ſoon to be publiſhed; and having taken into their ſerious conſideration the obligations they were laid under, to provide, as far as they were able, for the preſervation of Truth, Unity, and Concord, in that ſmall portion of the church of Chriſt, committed to their charge, they were unanimouſly of opinion that for this purpoſe, it would be highly expedient to give a ſolemn declaration of their aſſent to what are uſually called the Thirty-nine Articles

Articles of the Church of England, and to do ſo in the form or words of the ſubſcription required by the act of the 32d of his preſent Majeſty, entitled "An Act for granting Relief to Paſtors, Miniſters, and Lay Perſons of the Epiſcopal Communion in Scotland." The reſolution entered into on this ſolemn occaſion was in the following terms.—"Reſolved, therefore, as we now are, by the grace of God, to adopt theſe Articles as the public teſt or ſtandard of the religious principles of our Church, we, whoſe names are underwritten, the Biſhops and Paſtors of congregations of perſons in the Epiſcopal Communion in Scotland, meeting for divine worſhip at the ſeveral places annexed to our reſpective names, do willingly and *ex animo* ſubſcribe to the book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of both Provinces of the Realm of England, and the whole Clergy thereof in the Convocation holden at London in the Year of our Lord 1562, and we do acknowledge all, and every the Articles therein contained, being in number Thirty-nine, beſides the Ratification, to be agreeable to the Word of God."—And We, the Subſcribing Biſhops, have alſo reſolved in future to require from all Candidates for Holy Orders in our Church, previous to their being Ordained, a ſimilar Subſcription.

This account, Sir, you may depend on as genuine, from

A Scotch Epiſcopalian.

November 10th, 1804.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We expected to receive from *Mr. Dibdin*, author of the "Introduction to the Claſſics," an explanation of his motives, for what we could not but conſider as a bibliographical trick. We have accordingly received a polite letter to that effect; by which, though little is ſaid that we had not in our own minds anticipated, we are at leaſt convinced, that the author thinks himſelf juſtified in the meaſure. Our own ideas are not materially changed by it. He ſays he had promiſed to break up the additional plates; the fault then is only transferred to the promiſe, which ſhould not have been made. Precedents we know may eaſily be found, but we could wiſh that he had not increaſed the number. Though he may make only a fair uſe of the rareneſs produced by deſtroying the plates, diſhoneſt dealers may always make a very unfair one; and the means ſhould not be put into their hands.

With reſpect to the Claſſics omitted by Mr. D. we are very glad that he means to ſupply the deficiency by another volume, the notice of which we had indeed overlooked.

We

We are obliged to *a Zealous Friend*, for his intimation reſpecting the praiſes of Voltaire and his writings, introduced in a work lately noticed by us; but ſuch matter we conceive every reader will expect in a modern French book, and no Engliſh reader will be biaſſed by it.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The ſecond volume of *the Dean of Weſtminſter's* very learned and valuable work on the *Periplus of Arrian* is in the preſs.

Dr. Glaſſe is about to publiſh a new edition of *Burkitt's* excellent *Expoſition of the New Teſtament*, in which ſome unneceſſary repetitions will be omitted, and obſolete language corrected, ſcrupulouſly retaining the ſubſtance and ſimplicity of that writer's annotations.

Mr. Reeves has printed *a Pſalter, in Hebrew*, with Illuſtrations in Engliſh, ſimilar to thoſe in his Prayer Book. He alſo purpoſes to print a Collection of all the Leſſons of our Church Service, which are taken from the *Hebrew Bible*, in that language; to be called, *Lectionarium Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Hebraicum.*

Mr. Bowles's edition of *Pope's* Works is in great forwardneſs, and will contain many hitherto unpubliſhed letters.

The firſt part of the *General Survey of England*, by *Meſſrs. Lyſons*, will ſoon be publiſhed, containing *Bedfordſhire, Berkſhire, and Buckinghamſhire.*

Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk, which is now extremely ſcarce, is about to be republiſhed, in quarto and octavo, with a continuation to the preſent time.

The firſt part of *Mr. Pyne's Coſtumi of England* will appear in the month of January.

Mr. Alexander's Work on *the Chineſe Manners and Cuſtoms*, will certainly be completed before the cloſe of the preſent year.

The *Rev. Mr. Yates* will publiſh, in the enſuing month, an Hiſtory of the Abbey Gate at *Bury St. Edmund's.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Editors of the Britiſh Critic, conſidering Britiſh Literature as their chief object, have yet at all times been deſirous alſo to give information reſpecting the works produced on the Continent of Europe; ſo far, at leaſt, as might not too much interfere with what they eſteemed their principal duties.

Preſerving the ſame ideas, it has appeared to them, on mature conſideration, that ſome improvement might be ſtruck out, with reſpect to both theſe departments: and that it would be particularly deſireable if, by any new arrangement, they could gain at once more ſpace for their account of Britiſh Works, and yet give information more immediately ſuited to general uſe, reſpecting thoſe of foreign countries. This they purpoſe to effect, after the cloſe of the preſent year, by diſcontinuing the diviſion of the Review, entitled FOREIGN CATALOGUE; which will enable them proportionably to extend their larger accounts of Engliſh books. The BRITISH CATALOGUE will not perhaps undergo any material change.

For the information of the Public reſpecting Foreign Books, they mean to give a regular liſt of ſuch as are actually imported every month, with occaſional references to the Foreign Reviews in which they have been noticed; and, when it ſhall appear neceſſary, a liſt of books which ought to be imported. Sometimes, when a foreign work may ſeem particularly curious, a detailed account of it will be inſerted.

They hope alſo, by means of a plan deviſed with ſome care, to give a more complete monthly liſt, than has ever yet been produced, of all the publications which proceed from the preſs in any part of the United Kingdom. This improved plan will commence with the Review for January, 1805.